June 1, 1774. NUMB. 2371.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

OFFICE

For the SALE *of* REAL ESTATES.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVENTY acres of land, in Weſt-Nottingham, Cheſter county, adjoining lands of Joſeph, Jacob and William Reynolds.

A lot, in the Northern Liberties of this city, on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, 53 feet 4 inches in front, and extending about 330 feet to Shacamaxon creek, within a few feet of its entrance into Delaware, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, and other improvements.

A three ſtory brick houſe, on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe, with a new two ſtory brick kitchen; the lot is 15 feet 4 inches front, 72 feet deep; rents at 50l. per annum; is clear of groundrent.

To be LETT *on* GROUNDRENT,

Sixty feet of ground, on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, extending 130 feet eaſtward to Penn-ſtreet. Alſo a lot, at the north-eaſt corner of Front and South-ſtreets, being 40 feet front on South-ſtreet, and 53 feet 2 inches on Front-ſtreet.

To be SOLD *by* PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-houſe, on Thurſday, the 9th day of June, at 7 o'clock in the evening, unleſs ſold before by private ſale,

A lot of ground, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, the next but one above the Bank Meeting-houſe, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 160 feet, on which are two tenements.

A brick houſe, three ſtories high, a few doors below Spruce-ſtreet, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet; the lot is 16 feet front, and about 40 feet deep; the houſe has been lately put in good repair, and now rents at 40l. per annum.

Should any perſon incline to purchaſe either of thoſe lots and houſes, before the day appointed for the ſale, they are deſired to apply to MATTHEW CLARKSON, or EDWARD BONSALL.

A good farm, in a high, dry, healthy ſituation, with a neat dwelling-houſe and offices, a good orchard and garden, with a ſufficient quantity of meadow and woodland, is wanted on a leaſe for three or five years, and liberty to purchaſe at the expiration of that term.---If near a river, or on the road between Philadelphia and New-York, the more agreeable.

To be LENT *on* INTEREST,

Sundry Sums of MONEY, on good real ſecurity, in the city or county of Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN TOWN, *Tin* and *Copperſmith*,

RETURNS his thanks to thoſe who have hitherto been pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, and humbly hopes for a continuance of the ſame, as no care nor pains ſhall be wanting to give ſatisfaction; he takes this method to acquaint his friends, and the public, that he has removed his Tin and Copperſmith ſhop, from one door below Lætitia-court, to the north-weſt corner of Market and Front-ſtreets, where he continues to make and ſell, wholeſale and retail, all ſorts of tin and copper wares, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit. He likewiſe tins and mends old braſs or copper, in the neateſt and beſt manner, and gives the market price for old pewter, braſs, or copper.---All orders from merchants, captains of veſſels, or country ſtore-keepers, ſhall be gratefully received, and carefully attended to

Was loſt, the 17th of May, between Cheſter and the Lower Ferry, a folding Pocket-Book (made of beaver-ſkin) containing about Three Pounds. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to *Benjamin Town*, as above, ſhall receive Ten Shillings reward. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the 15th day of this inſtant June, at 7 o'clock in the evening,

TWELVE acres and an half of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, about 2 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining Chriſtian Derrick's land; 8 acres of it are cleared and ſowed, and the reſt good woodland. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, by applying to Mr. CHRISTIAN DERRICK, who will ſhew the ſame.

All perſons having any demands againſt the ſubſcriber, are deſired to bring in their accounts as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe indebted to me by bonds, notes, book debts, or otherwiſe, are alſo deſired to pay ſuch debts, within the ſpace of 3 months from the date hereof, in failure whereof I ſhall be obliged to put the ſame into the hands of an attorney, as I propoſe to leave the province as ſoon as I poſſibly can. JOHN MILLER. §

PURSUANT to an Order of Orphan's Court, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, on Saturday, the 18th Day of June next, on the Premiſes, two certain Lots or Pieces of Ground, ſituate in Germantown Townſhip, Philadelphia County, one of them lying upon Creſham Road, and adjoining John Johnſon's Land, containing about 1 Acre, 2 Rood and 36 Perches; and the other adjoining Roxborough Townſhip Line, and Land of ſaid John Johnſon, containing about 2 Acres, 3 Rood and 20 Perches; late the real Eſtate of Peter Ax, deceaſed. The Sale to begin at about One o'Clock; Attendance will be given, at the Time and Place of Sale, by

May 28, 1774. ‖ ELIZABETH AX, Adminiſtratrix.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the 20th of June inſtant, on the premiſes,

PART of a valuable plantation, containing 35 acres, well watered, 21 acres cleared, 7 acres of which are meadow, about 5 acres of good orchard, a frame dwelling-houſe, barn, and new tan-yard, ſituated in Weſt New-Jerſey, Burlington county, and townſhip of Eveſham, 5 miles from Haddonfield, and about 8 miles from Cooper's ferry. At ſame time and place will be ſold about 100 hides, near tanned. The ſale to begin about two o'clock in the afternoon; attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, at the time and place aforeſaid, by

ROBERT HUNT. ¶

Bridgetown Goal, Cumberland County, Weſt-Jerſey, May 23, 1774.

DELIVERED to my cuſtody, the 16th inſtant, a certain Negroe man, named *Richard Thompſon*, who ſays he came from Black-river, or otherwiſe called Black-creek, in Virginia, in the ſchooner Sally, Captain Weatherhold, bound for New-York, and was caſt away on Cape-May, about 4 months ago: The ſaid Negroe ſays he is a freeman, and is about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high. His maſter, if he has any, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, in 3 weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be ſold out for the ſame.

ELIAS WHITAKER, Goaler.

Philadelphia, May 27, 1774.

ALL perſons indebted to JEREMIAH WARDER, or to JEREMIAH WARDER and SONS, whoſe debts are become due on bond, note, or book debts, are requeſted to come and ſettle their accounts, before the firſt day of Auguſt next, or they may expect to find them in an attorney's hands.

Glouceſter County, May 24, 1774.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday, the 18th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of James Cooper, Innkeeper, in the townſhip and county of Glouceſter, the following tracts of LAND, viz.

ONE TRACT, containing 346 acres, on which there is a houſe, and ſome other improvements.----One other tract, containing 386 acres.----And one other tract, containing 70 acres. The whole ſituate in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, are timbered with hickory, oak and pine, are convenient to ſeveral ſaw-mills, and about 5 miles from a public landing on Timber-creek. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, may apply to Richard Tice, living near the ſame. Late part of the real eſtate of the ſaid Richard Tice, aſſigned to us, and to be ſold for the benefit of his creditors, by ISAAC MICKLE, and THOMAS REDMAN, Aſſignees. ¶

Lancaſter, May 25, 1774.

BY virtue of a certain writ of our Lord the King, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on the 21ſt day of June next, at the houſe of Matthias Slough, known by the Sign of the Swan, in the Borough of Lancaſter, a certain tract or piece of warranted land, ſuppoſed to contain 96 acres, at the Ferry late of George Stevenſon, now called M'Call's Ferry, adjoining lands of John Patton and others, and the river Saſquehanna, being generally deemed part of the Ferry land, in Lancaſter county, with the appurtenances; late the eſtate of the ſaid George Stevenſon. Alſo the eſtate of the ſaid George Stevenſon, of and in a certain tract of land, in Derry townſhip, in Lancaſter county, near the Round-top, adjoining to lands of George Bombaugh, Simon Singe, and others, containing 185 acres, and allowance, with the appurtenances.---And the eſtate and intereſt of the ſaid George Stevenſon, of and in a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in Manheim townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, near the Borough of Lancaſter, adjoining lands of George Roſs, Eſq; and others, containing 99 acres, and allowance (including four other lots) with the appurtenances. All ſeized and taken in execution by

† JOHN FERREE, Sheriff.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, living in Reading-town, in the county of Berks, and province of Pennſylvania, on Wedneſday the 11th inſtant, two indented Iriſh ſervants, one the property of Thomas Atkinſon, named JOHN MURPHEY, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, of a dark complexion and down look, ſtrait ſhort black hair, black eyes, and hath much of the brogue in his ſpeech: Had on a brown coat, with yellow metal buttons, blue Germantown milled ſtockings, ſtriped ticken trowſers, new ſhoes, with half worn plated buckles, and an old felt hat, much ſtained by mortar; he can read and write Engliſh well. The other belonging to Hugh Donally, named WILLIAM BRANNEN, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, down look, ſandy hair, and much freckled in his face, can neither read nor write, and hath much of the Iriſh brogue. Had on, when he went away, a white homeſpun fuſtian coat and jacket, a homeſpun ſhirt and trowſers, old leather breeches, new ſhoes, with plain Pinchbeck buckles, an old beaver hat, ſtained as above, and an old red handkerchief. They are both very fond of ſtrong liquor, and it is thought will forge a paſs; ſaid Brannen calls himſelf Patrick Delany. They were ſeen near Bethlehem, on their way to New-York. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, in any goal, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive a reward of Two Pounds for each, and reaſonable charges paid by THOMAS ATKINSON, and HUGH DONALLY.

Reading, May 16, 1774. ¶

Mount-Pleaſant, May 16, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Mount-Pleaſant townſhip, York county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named SAMUEL WATSON, about 22 or 23 years of age, of a fair complexion, ſtraight fair hair, has a mole at the corner of his left eye, ſpeaks good Engliſh, a well ſet fellow, clumſey in his walk, a large ſcar on his right leg, which appears through his ſtocking, has a large noſe, which ſtands awry; had on and took with him, a new fur hat, nankeen coat and jacket, lined with white linen, a pair of buckſkin breeches, almoſt new, made draw-ſeam faſhion, a pair of blue and white worſted ſtockings, a pair of blue yarn ditto, new calf-ſkin pumps, with carved ſilver buckles, ſtrong coarſe ſhoes, a fine mixt purple coloured ſurtout coat, bound with dark ferret; he was bought out of York goal, laſt court. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, or brings him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN THOMPSON. §

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 16th of May laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Thomas Atkiſon*, about 25 years of age, has ſhort fair hair, fair faced, a little pock-marked, ſlender made, round ſhouldered, and ſeems to walk crippled; had on an old coating coat, an old cloth jacket, coarſe tow ſhirt and tow trowſers, old ſhoes, with odd buckles, and a good wool hat; he can read and write a little, and ſpeaks like a Virginian. The above reward, and reaſonable charges, to be paid by JAMES SCOTT, living in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county.

N. B. He is ſuſpected to have broke a houſe, and taken Five Pounds, one Half Johannes, two Twenty Shilling Bills, and three hemp ſhifts. †

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, about the beginning of May, 1774, a large year old MARE COLT, of a darkiſh or dirty roan, or iron grey colour, and one or both hind feet white, and a ſtar in her forehead. Whoever will give information, ſo as the owner may get her again, or bring her home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by § SAMUEL PHIPS.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

THE EXAMINER, No. V.

IT has been ſhewn, from the *Petition* delivered to the Crown by Mr. Winthrop, and from the Tenor of the Charter which he obtained, as well as from a Variety of Arguments, founded on authentic Records, that the ſaid Charter was *intended* only to cover the *actual* Settlements, Purchaſe and Conqueſts of the old Colony, "or poor Plantation" of Connecticut; and that, by ſolemn Agreement, it was not to be extended ſo far *Weſtward*, as to include even New-Haven Colony. It is alſo ſhewn, in the Pamphlet, that the Crown underſtood the Charter in this Senſe; and, after paſſing it, ſtill continued to addreſs New-Haven as a diſtinct Colony and Juriſdiction.

ARG. 10th. But if there had been nothing elſe, and if New-Haven was to be left wholly out of the Queſtion, the Settlements and Poſſeſſions of the Dutch, Swedes, &c. which the Crown had not conquered, and could not grant, in 1662, did abſolutely *bound* and *bar* the Connecticut Charter to the *Weſtward*, as much, and in the ſame Senſe, as it was *bounded* and *barred* to the *Northward*, by the Maſſachuſetts Settlements. This is at length acknowledged, on the Part of Connecticut, by their own Commiſſioners, in their Letter to Governor Penn, dated December 18, 1773.---"The Dutch Poſſeſſion (ſay they) of that Territory which was "afterwards granted to the Duke of York----occaſioned its being "excepted out of the original Grant to the Council of Plymouth, "and in Fact prevented its being ever veſted in the Crown, until "the Conqueſt thereof by Col. Nichols, in Auguſt, 1664. As "*that Territory, therefore, was not in* 1662, *in the Crown to grant,* "*no Part of it could paſs by the Patent to Connecticut.*"

This Point, therefore, need not be farther inſiſted upon, at leaſt ſo far as the Dutch Rights extended; and that theſe were conſidered as extending to the Province of Pennſylvania, as well as to New-York and New-Jerſey, will be ſhewn under another Head. At preſent it is only further to be obſerved, that the leaſt Suggeſtion of a Deſign, on the Part of Mr. Winthrop, to encroach upon the Settlements of the Dutch, then in Amity with England, would have brought the Ambaſſadors of the States-General to oppoſe his Grant.

Upon the whole, then, if it was clearly the Deſign of the Crown that the Connecticut Charter was not to extend ſo far *Weſt* as to injure either the neighbouring Colony of New-Haven, or any of the Poſſeſſions of the Dutch, can it be imagined that a Right was ſuppoſed or intended to be given thereby, to leap over all theſe Settlements, and to include a Country *Weſtward* of them, perhaps forty Times as large as all the Country which Connecticut then poſſeſſed, and *prayed* might be covered by a Charter. Such a Notion as this, to borrow ſome of Mr. Trumbull's Epithets, is "an idle Whim, egregiouſly ſtupid and ridiculous, trifling, impertinent and nugatory."

But to proceed, the Circumſtances, under which Mr. *Winthrop* obtained the Charter, as above ſet forth, will at length furniſh a Clue for unravelling the Myſtery of this ſingular Contrivance of leaving it looſe and abſolutely deſtitute of any Extent or Length on one Side. For altho' he was bound by his ſolemn Promiſes not to include New-Haven, yet he appears ſtill to have had a ſecret Hope, by future Management, to accompliſh this Point, and reach the old fixt Station with the Dutch, and therefore left the Charter open on that Quarter. But this would have proved a fatal Policy, if its Limits had not been ſoon fixed and *cloſed* by the Crown Commiſſioners, who in their great Indulgence extended nearly to the Line formerly ſettled with the Dutch, as will be ſhewn under another Head. Nay I will here add, that Mr. *Winthrop*'s Policy may yet be found fatal, if Connecticut ſhall perſevere in the Notion of over-leaping the Limits thus fixed; conſtruing their Charter in a Senſe which has never been allowed to any other of the like Sort in America, and claiming, to the Diſturbance of their Neighbours, an Extent of Country that could not be ſettled or ruled by many ſuch Governors and Companies as theirs. The Charter, it is preſumed, will be found but a feeble Baſis to ſupport ſuch enormous Claims. They muſt either adhere to the Limits ſet by the Crown; or, quitting them, take their Charter in its original *lame* and *defective* State.

The Reader, if he has not kept in Mind the Recital of the Charter Limits in a former Number, may be ſurprized at their being frequently called *lame* and *defective*, for ſince it has been ſhewn that the *Intention* of the Charter was only to cover the old *Connecticut Plantation*, and by Mr. Winthrop's Promiſe, not even to extend ſo far Weſtward as to include *New-Haven*, it might reaſonably be expected that ſome Words in the Clauſe deſcribing its Limits, would juſtify the preſent Attempt to extend it Weſtward of all thoſe Countries and Settlements which were originally intended to bound it. But the Fact is otherwiſe; for---

ARG. 11th. The Connecticut Charter, in its original State, bounds no particular Diſtrict or Country; and it is only by a liberal Conſtruction of its *Intention*, as above remarked, that it can be conſidered as valid, with Reſpect to the old Colony of Connecticut for which it was granted. To all other Purpoſes it would have been abſolutely ineffectual, if the Crown had not afterwards fixt and extended its Limits; and, except ſo far as they were thus extended and fixt, it ſtill continues ineffectual and void of all Operation.

I ſay then, that in its original State, the Connecticut Charter deſcribes and bounds no particular Diſtrict or Country. This is the Point now to be proved; and the Writer of the Pamphlet calls on any Mathematician or Geographer to lay down the Colony Lines from the Charter Deſcription of them, viz. "all that Part "of our Dominions in New-England, in America, bounden on "the *Eaſt* by Narraganſet River, commonly called *Narraganſet-Bay*, where the ſaid River falleth into the Sea; and on the "*North* by the Line of the Maſſachuſetts Plantation, and on the "*South* by the Sea; and in Longitude as the Line of the Maſſachuſetts Colony, running from Eaſt to Weſt, that is to ſay, "from the ſaid *Narraganſet-Bay* on the Eaſt, to the South Sea on "the Weſt Part."

An *Eaſtern* Boundary is here given, viz. *Narraganſet-Bay*, which may be found. A *Northern* Boundary is alſo implied, viz. *as*, or perhaps *upon* "Maſſachuſetts Southern Line," which we know how to find, as that Line ought to have been in 1662, by Sir Henry Roſwell's Grant (under which the Maſſachuſetts was then held) altho' very different from the Line ſettled long afterwards, between Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut, amidſt numerous Bickerings, ſcarcely yet compoſed. But every Tyro in Mathematics knows the Axiom, that---"Two *right* or ſtraight Lines will not comprehend a Space."

But it may be ſaid the Charter gives two *Sea-Boundaries*, viz. "South by the Sea," and "the South Sea on the Weſt;"---and thus we ſhall have *four* Boundaries, whereof *three* are upon *Waters*, viz. Narraganſet-Bay on the *Eaſt*; the Atlantic Sea on the

South; and the *South Sea* (or great Pacific Ocean) on the *Weſt*; together with one Land-Line or Boundary, viz. the Maſſachuſetts on the *North*. But granting theſe *four* Boundaries, they will either contain nothing at all, or contain infinitely too much---For, in order to keep the two Sea-Boundaries, we muſt go round by Cape-Horn, and all along the Shore of the vaſt Pacific Ocean, till we come North to meet the Production of the Maſſachuſetts Line. And thus the little Connecticut Charter, which was ſolicited and obtained to cover a narrow Diſtrict about Connecticut River, and to run up to Narraganſet-Bay as its Front, would be ſtretched to a ſtupendous Size, conſtituting the Governor Company of Connecticut into the high and mighty Lords of all *South-America*, and the greateſt Part of *North-America* too!

This is no ludicrous Conſtruction of their two Sea-Boundaries; for they will bear this, better than any other that I have heard. But, ſay they, we only deſire a *reaſonable* Extent of Limits on the *Sea* (or Sound) and from thence to run off Inland, *throughout* to the other Sea in a *Weſt* Direction. Their Charter, however, gives no Plea for ſuch a Conſtruction; but on the contrary is wholly violated thereby. For by running off in this Manner *Inland*, the *Sea* is no more their *Southern* Boundary, but a long *Land-Line* of at leaſt Three Thouſand Miles. And where (may we aſk) will they leave the Sea, and begin to run acroſs to the other Sea? Their Charter ſays, at Narraganſet-Bay on the *Eaſt*. If then this Bay be their *Eaſtern* Front, and they run off from thence *Weſtward*, carrying the Breadth of the Bay throughout, they will have but a very *narrow* Colony, and Pennſylvania need not be under much Apprehenſions from them----It is however unlucky for this Conſtruction, that Connecticut Colony does not now begin at Narraganſet-Bay, and then run *Weſt*; but begins at Paukutuck River, about Twenty-five Miles Weſtward from the Bay, and from thence runs *Northerly*, and not *Weſterly*.---In ſhort, the Charter gives no Place of running off from the *Sea* but Narraganſet-Bay, and there is no more Colour under the Charter for leaving the *Sea* at Byram-Brook, or any other Place Weſtward of Narraganſet-Bay, than for running along the Sea to Savannah River at Georgia, and then running off *Inland* to the other Sea. Again, when they ſpeak of *reaſonble* Limits, we ſay that while they are allowed their *ancient* Limits, and what appears to have been intended to be covered by their *Charter*, they have what is reaſonable; and that it is wholly *unreaſonable* in them to aſk what the Crown gave above Ninety Years ago to another, and has been enjoyed ever ſince, without any Objection made, or Claim put in, on the Part of Connecticut, till the *Reſolve* paſt by their Aſſembly in October laſt. For the viſionary Schemes of Individuals, not avowed, but diſowned, by the Powers of Government, could not be called a Colony Claim.

[N. B. *The Remainder of this Number could not be inſerted this Week for Want of Room, but will be put into the next Number.*]

LETTER II.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE BRITISH COLONIES IN AMERICA.

BRETHREN,

IT is not my Deſign to travel through all the miniſterial Manœuvres reſpecting us, ſince the Commencement of this Reign. It is not neceſſary. Sufficient, I truſt, it will prove, to lay before you ſuch a Series of correſpondent Facts, as will thoroughly convince you,---that a Plan has been deliberately framed, and pertinaciouſly adhered to, unchanged even by frequent Changes of Miniſters, unchecked by any intervening Gleam of Humanity, to ſacrifice to a Paſſion for arbitrary Dominion, the univerſal Property, Liberty, Safety, Honour, Happineſs and Proſperity of us, unoffending yet devoted Americans---And that every Man of us is deeply intereſted in the Fate of our Brethren of *Boſton*.

If ſuch a Series is not laid before you, the combined Force of which ſhall tear up by the Roots, and throw out of your Boſoms, every lurking Doubt, cenſure me as an Enthuſiaſt, too violently warmed by a Senſe of the Injuſtice practiſed againſt my beloved Country.

The Danger of a Father's Life, once racked Words from a dumb Son. Worſe than Death, in my View, threatens our common Mother. Pardon, therefore, a Brother's Imperfections.

Amidſt a Volume of Inſtitutions, called Regulations---wrong at firſt---corrected into other Errors---again corrected---ſtill requiring Regulation---and remaining, after all their Editions, if not like *Draco*'s Codes of Blood, yet Codes of Plunder---confounding by the Intricacy and Multiplicity of their Inventions---and confiſcating for having confounded*---appears the Fourth of *George* the Third, Chap. 15th, ſtiled “ An Act for granting certain Duties in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in *America*, &c.” This was the firſt Comet of this Kind that glared over theſe Colonies ſince their Exiſtence. Here firſt we find the Commons of *Great-Britain*, “ giving and granting” our Money, *for the expreſs Purpoſe* of “ raiſing a Revenue in *America*.”

We, buſy in guiding our Ploughs, felling our Timber, or ſailing in the Circuits of Traffic preſcribed us, and ſtill veering like Bees to their Hive, with Millions of our Gains to *Great-Britain*, the Center of our Toils by Land and Sea, poor harmleſs Huſbandmen and Traders! ſcarce obſerved the Blow given us. Our Hearts filled with Confidence by contemplating the pleaſing Images of her generous diſtinguiſhed Virtues, from the Splendor of which, in our Judgment, thoſe of ancient *Greece* and *Rome* hid their diminiſhed Heads---Suſpicion could find no Entrance. We ſaw, in the Preamble, ſomething of the uſual Forms “ for extending and “ ſecuring Navigation and Commerce,”---were lulled into Security, nor could ſuppoſe the Stroke was aimed at our Vitals. An Infant, that had tottered along a directed Walk in a Garden, and loaded with Flowers had preſented them to a Mother, would as ſoon have expected to be knocked down by her.---

Not long were we ſuffered to enjoy our Tranquility. The 5th of *George* the Third, Chapter the 12th, the ever memorable Stamp-Act, quickly followed. By this, reciting the former Act, the Commons of *Great-Britain* “ gave and granted” Duties, ſo called, of our Money on almoſt every Piece of Parchment, Vellum or Paper to be uſed in theſe Colonies, and declared every Inſtrument of Writing without a Stamp to be void. Tax-gatherers of a new Kind were appointed to collect theſe Duties. The Petitions of our Aſſemblies, previous to its paſſing, on Notice received of the Deſign, aſſerting our Rights, and ſupplicating a Reſpect for them, were treated with Contempt. You remember the Time and its Diſtreſs. You behaved as you ought.† Convinced that a People, who *wiſh* to be free, muſt *reſolve* to be free, you aboliſhed the “ abominable Thing”----and proceeded in your uſual Buſineſs, without any Regard to the illegal Edict obtruded upon you.

Permit me to add two Obſervations, relating to remarkable Attendants on the Taxation comprized in that Act, the Memory of which is perhaps grown faint, from Length of Time, in ſome Minds.

By the Statutes granting Stamp-duties in *England* or *Great-Britain*, eſpecial Caution has been taken, that nothing more ſhould be levied upon the Subject, under any Pretence whatſoever, than the Duties themſelves. Theſe Words run through thoſe Acts-----“ That the Officers ſhall receive the ſeveral Duties----and ſtamp “ and mark the Vellum, Parchment and Paper, &c. *without any* “ *other Fee or Reward*---which Stamp or Mark ſhall be a ſufficient “ Diſcharge for the reſpective Duties, &c.” And “ the Com- “ miſſioners ſhall take Care, that the ſeveral Parts of the King- “ dom ſhall, from Time to Time, be ſufficiently furniſhed with “ Vellum, Parchment and Paper, ſtamped and marked as is di- “ rected, TO THE END, that the Subjects, &c. MAY HAVE IT “ IN THEIR ELECTION, *either to buy* the ſame of the Officers “ and Perſons to be employed, &c. at the *uſual* and *moſt common* “ *Rates* above the ſaid Duties, or *to bring* THEIR OWN Vellum, “ Parchment or Paper, to be ſtamped or marked as aforeſaid.”‡

Was the Stamp-Act for *America* like thoſe Statutes? Judge. By this it is enacted, “ that the High Treaſurer, or any three or “ more of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, ſhall once in every “ Year SET THE PRICES, at which all Sorts of ſtamped Vel- “ lum, Parchment and Paper, ſhall be ſold, &c.”

The Stamps were kept in *England*. Ship loads of “ all Sorts “ of ſtamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper,” were ſent over to us. We had no *Choice*, either to take theſe or to carry other Vellum, Parchment or Paper to be ſtamped. We muſt not only have paid the certain Duties impoſed, but the uncertain “ Prices,” which the Commiſſioners ſhould pleaſe to “ ſet” for the Value of their “ Vellum, Parchment and Paper;” and “ Penalties “ and Forfeitures” fell upon us, every Step we took, without paying theſe *Impoſitions*. This ſurely was not only to be taxed by the Parliament, but over again for the ſame Articles by the Commiſſioners.

Here ſome Men, whoſe Minds are ſtrongly impreſſed with Ideas of Equity, may aſk, if it is poſſible that even a Britiſh Parliament ſhould ſo wantonly degrade us? It is as true, as that the Port of *Boſton* is THIS DAY ſhut up.

The “ Forfeitures and Penalties thereby impoſed were to be ſued for and recovered in any Court of Record, or in ANY COURT OF ADMIRALTY OR VICE-ADMIRALTY, appointed or to be appointed, and having Juriſdiction in the reſpective Colony where the Offence ſhould be committed, &c.”

THIS was no Regulation of Trade. The Facts, to be tried in any Diſpute, muſt have ariſen on Land----within the Body of a County---as remote from Admiralty Juriſdiction on every conſtitutional Principle, as a Suit on a Bond, or an Ejectment for a Freehold. Yet thus, by a few Lines, was the ineſtimable Privilege of Trial by Jury to be torn from you and your Poſterity. Thus the Deciſion of the Rights of Property, not in Controverſies between Man and Man, on the Queſtion of “ meum vel tuum,” where though wrung by Oppreſſion, the wretched Loſer might draw a Degree of Conſolation, by reflecting that he had received ſome Conſideration for the Subſtance taken away, or at leaſt that a Countryman gained his Spoils---but in Litigations founded on rigid *Forfeitures* and arbitrary *Penalties*---was to be referred to the incorrupt Tribunals of ſingle Judges----appointed from another Country---filled with its Prejudices---holding their Commiſſions during Pleaſure---totally independant on you---claiming Fees and Salaries to be paid out of your Money, condemned by themſelves.§

If this be “ Wiſdom,” it is not of that Kind, the “ Ways “ whereof are *paſt finding out*.”

The Act, thus revoked by you, received ſoon after a formal Repeal in Parliament. This was done by the 6th of *George* the Third, Chapter the 11th. Becauſe it was unconſtitutional, as we were not and could not be repreſented there? No. Becauſe it deprived “ three Millions” of loyal Subjects of their darling Privilege of Trial by Jury, “ the beſt Preſervative of Engliſh Liberty?” No. Becauſe “ the Continuance of the ſaid Act would be attended with “ many Inconveniences, and might be productive of Conſequences “ greatly detrimental to the commercial Intereſts of” *Great-Britain*.

Cool, guarded Expreſſions! breathing the true Spirit of the modern Philoſophy, ſo prevailing among the higher Ranks in that poliſhed Kingdom. How much Care to avoid *Inconveniences* and *Detriment* to their own *commercial* Intereſts! How ſovereign a Contempt for all the Agonies, that bowed us down to the Earth, while Indignation, Shame, Grief, Affection, Veneration and Gratitude, combated within our Breaſts! They were adviſed to ſpeak Peace to our Souls, by nobly aſſigning an “ *erroneous Principle*,” for the Repeal. ¶ No. The Freedom of *America* is the *Carthage* of *Great-Britain*---DELENDA EST. Let us repeal the Act, but never reſign the Principle, on which it was founded.

One *generous* ſtep, however, they did take, becoming *Britons*. It demands our Acknowledgments: Nor ſhould we withhold them. Why will they not ſuffer us to thank them for other Favours?

The repealing Act ſpoke an indeciſive Language, ſubject to Comments, that might differ on different Sides of the *Atlantic*. We might have been too much agitated between Hopes and Apprehenſions. It would have been unkind to leave us in ſuch a State of Anxiety. It would have been unworthy of a free People, who were detemined to ſubjugate another free People. *Parmenios* may ſteal Victories. *Alexander* ſcorns it.

Therefore, the ſame Day, I think, in which they repealed the Stamp Act, in the next Chapter, however, they *candidly* explained to us their Sentiments and Reſolutions, beyond Poſſibility of a Miſtake, by the “ Act for the better ſecuring the Dependency of his Majeſty's Dominions in *America* upon the Crown and Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

“ Lift up thine Eyes round about, and behold: All theſe ga- “ ther themſelves together, AND COME TO THEE: Thou ſhalt “ SURELY CLOTHE thee with them all, as with an Ornament, “ and BIND them on thee as a Bride doth.” Iſaiah, Chap. 49.

---

* “ *Omitting the immenſe Increaſe of People, by natural Population, in the more northern Colonies, and the Migration from every Part of* Europe, *I am convinced the whole commercial Syſtem of* America *may be altered to Advantage. You have prohibited where you ought to have encouraged; and you have encouraged, where you ought to have prohibited. Improper Reſtrainis have been laid on the Continent in Favour of the Iſlands. You have but two Nations to trade with in* America. *Would you had twenty! Let acts of Parliament in Conſequence of Treaties remain, but let not an* Engliſh Miniſter *become a* Cuſtom-Houſe Officer *for* Spain, *or for any foreign Power. Much is wrong, much may be amended for the general Good of the whole.*”

Mr. PITT'S *Speech.*

† “ *I rejoice that America has reſiſted. Three Millions of People, ſo dead to all the Feelings of Liberty, as voluntarily to conſent to be Slaves, would have been fit Inſtruments to make Slaves of the reſt,*”

Mr. PITT'S *Speech.*

‡ *5th and 6th Will. and Mar. ch.* 21. *30th G. 2d. ch.* 19. *and other Statutes.*

§ “ *When the Jury have delivered in their Verdict, and it is recorded in Court, they are then diſcharged. And ſo ends the Trial by Jury: A Trial, which beſides the other vaſt Advantages which we have occaſionally obſerved in its Progreſs, is alſo as expeditious and cheap, as it is convenient, equitable, and certain; for a Commiſſion out of Chancery, or the Civil Law Courts, for examining Witneſſes in one Cauſe will frequently laſt as long, and of Courſe be full as expenſive, as the Trial of a hundred Iſſues at* niſi prius; *and yet the Fact cannot be determined by ſuch Commiſſioners at all; no, not till the Depoſitions are publiſhed and read at the Hearing of the Cauſe in Court.*

“ *Upon theſe Accounts the Trial by Jury ever has been, and I truſt ever will be, looked upon as the Glory of the Engliſh Law. And if it has ſo great an Advantage over others in regulating civil Property, how much muſt that Advantage be heightened, when it is applied to criminal Caſes! But this we muſt refer to the enſuing Book of theſe Commentaries: Only obſerving for the preſent, that it is the moſt tranſcendent Privilege which any Subject can enjoy, or wiſh for, that he cannot be affected either in his Property, his Liberty, or his Perſon, but by the unanimous Conſent of Twelve of his Neighbours and Equals. A Conſtitution, that I may venture to affirm has, under Providence, ſecured the juſt Liberties of this Nation for a long Succeſſion of Ages. And therefore a celebrated French Writer,* (a) *who concludes, that becauſe Rome, Sparta, and Carthage have loſt their Liberties, therefore thoſe of England in Time muſt periſh, ſhould have recollected that Rome, Sparta, and Carthage, at the Time when their Liberties were loſt, were Strangers to the Trial by Jury.*

“ *Great as this Eulogium may ſeem, it is no more than this admirable Conſtitution, when traced to its Principles, will be found in ſober Reaſon to deſerve. The impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice, which ſecures both our Perſons and our Properties, is the great End of Civil Society. But if that be entirely intruſted to the Magiſtracy, a ſelect Body of Men, and thoſe generally ſelected by the Prince, or ſuch as enjoy the higheſt Offices in the State, their Deciſions, in Spight of their own natural Integrity, will have frequently an involuntary Bias towards thoſe of their own Rank and Dignity: It is not to be expected from human Nature, that* the few *ſhould be always attentive to the Intereſts and Good of* the many. *On the other Hand, if the Power of Judicature were placed at Random in the Hands of the Multitude, their Deciſions would be wild and capricious, and a new Rule of Action would be every Day eſtabliſhed in our Courts. It is wiſely therefore ordered, that the Principles and Axioms of Law, which are general Propoſitions, flowing from abſtracted Reaſon, and not accommodated to Times or to Men, ſhould be depoſited in the Breaſts of the Judges, to be occaſionally applied to ſuch Facts as come properly aſcertained before them. For here Partiality can have little Scope: The Law is well known, and is the ſame for all Ranks and Degrees; it follows as a regular Concluſion from the Premiſes of Fact pre-eſtabliſhed. But in ſettling and adjuſting a Queſtion of Fact, when intruſted to any ſingle Magiſtrate, Partiality and Injuſtice have an ample Field to Range in; either by boldly aſſerting that to be proved which is not ſo, or more artfully by ſuppreſſing ſome Circumſtances, ſtretching and warping others, and diſtinguiſhing away the Remainder. Here therefore a competent Number of ſenſible and upright Jurymen, choſen by Lot from among thoſe of the middle Rank, will be found the beſt Inveſtigators of Truth, and the ſureſt Guardians of public Juſtice. For the moſt powerful Individual in the State will be cautious of committing any flagrant Invaſion of another's Right, when he knows that the Fact of his Oppreſſion muſt be examined and decided by Twelve indifferent Men; and that, when once the Fact is aſcertained, the Law muſt of Courſe redreſs it. This therefore preſerves in the Hands of the People that Share which they ought to have in the Adminiſtration of public Juſtice, and prevents the Encroachments of the more powerful and wealthy Citizens. Every new Tribunal, erected for the Deciſion of Facts, without the Intervention of a Jury (whether compoſed of Juſtices of the Peace, Commiſſioners of the Revenue, Judges of a Court of Conſcience, or any other ſtanding Magiſtrates) is a Step towards eſtabliſhing Ariſtocracy, the moſt oppreſſive of abſolute Governments. The feodal Syſtem which, for the Sake of military Subordination, purſued an ariſtocratical Plan in all its Arrangements of Property, had been intolerable in Times of Peace, had it not been wiſely counterpoiſed by that Privilege, ſo univerſally diffuſed through every Part of it, the Trial by the feodal Peers. And in every Country on the Continent, as the Trial by the Peers has been gradually diſuſed, ſo the Nobles have increaſed in Power, till the State has been torn to Pieces by rival Factions, and Oligarchy in Effect has been eſtabliſhed, though under the Shadow of regal Government; unleſs where the miſerable Commons have taken Shelter under abſolute Monarchy, as the lighter Evil of the two. And, particularly, it is a Circumſtance well worthy an Engliſhman's Obſervation, that in Sweden the Trial by Jury, that Bulwark of Northern Liberty, which continued in its full Vigour ſo lately as the Middle of laſt Century,* (b) *is now fallen into Diſuſe;* (c) *and that there, though the regal Power is in no Country ſo cloſely limited, yet the Liberties of the Commons are extinguiſhed, and the Government is degenerated into a mere Ariſtocracy.* (d) *It is therefore, upon the whole, a Duty which every Man owes to his Country, his Friends, his Poſterity, and himſelf, to maintain to the utmoſt of his Power this valuable Conſtitution in all its Rights; to reſtore it to its antient Dignity, if at all impaired by the different Value of Property, or otherwiſe deviated from its firſt Inſtitution; to amend it, wherever it is defective; and, above all, to guard with the moſt jealous Circumſpection againſt the Introduction of new and arbitrary Methods of Trial, which, under a Variety of plauſible Pretences, may in Time imperceptibly undermine this beſt Preſervative of Engliſh Liberty.*”

BLACKSTONE'S COM. 3d Vol. P. 378---381.

(a) Monteſq. Sp. L. xi. 6.
(b) Whitelocke of Parl. 427.
(c) Mod. Un. Hiſt. xxxiii. 22.
(d) Ibid, 17.

¶ “ *Upon the Whole, I will beg Leave to tell the Houſes what is really my Opinion; it is, that the Stamp-Act be repealed, abſolutely, totally, and immediately; that the Reaſon for the Repeal be aſſigned,* becauſe it was founded on an ERRONEOUS PRINCIPLE.”

Mr. PITT'S *Speech.*

* * *

By Captain RUSSELL, *in 28 Days from Cork; and Captain* DURELL, *in 30 Days from Pool, arrived at New-York, we have the following Intelligence, viz.*

VIENNA, March 31.

A LL *the accounts from the Ottoman empire mention the vaſt preparations making by the Turks to continue the war againſt Ruſſia with vigour. The grand vizir's army is preparing to approach the Danube, to ſupport ſeveral detachments which are to croſs that river, to intercept all the ſupplies of proviſions, which the Ruſſians expect to receive by water, by cutting off all communication with their fleet.*

Leghorn, March 23. *According to authentic advices from the iſle of Paros, the Ruſſian Commander there has received particular orders from Peterſburgh, to ſail immediately with the whole fleet towards the Dardenelles, ſo that the enemy may be attacked by ſea and land, with the greateſt vigour, at one time.*

Warſaw, April 2. *They write from Peterſburgh, that General Bibicow has ſent intelligence to their Court, that he has received a meſſenger from Pugaſchew the Chief of the rebels, by whom he offered to deliver up himſelf and all his troops, conſiſting of near 70,000 men, provided the Empreſs of Ruſſia would give over the governing authority to her ſon, the Grand Duke, who is the lawful ſucceſſor, and which is only his intention by all his motions; but that as long as ſhe remains wrongfully upon the Ruſſian throne, he is determined to fight as long as poſſible, and hopes that the true patriots will ſupport him in this juſt and laudable cauſe.*

LONDON.

Authentic PROCEEDINGS *of the* BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

April 18. Mr. Roſe Fuller made a motion, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the duty on tea imported into America, in order to ſee whether a repeal of that act will not be neceſſary, before the ſecond Boſton bill paſſes.---He prefaced his motion with a long ſpeech in favour of repealing the act.

He was anſwered by Mr. C---wall, who ſpoke a conſiderable time againſt the motion.

The other ſpeakers were, Lord B----champ, Lord N--th, Col. B--re, Mr. E. B--ke, S-----r G-----l, Mr. C. F-x, Mr. D-----well, &c.

The chief arguments uſed in favour of the motion were, that a repeal of the tea duty would quiet all the diſturbances in America.

The arguments on the other ſide were, that it was not proper time now, neither did they think that the repeal of the tax would anſwer the end propoſed.

After a warm debate, the Houſe divided between eleven and twelve o'clock, when the numbers were 49 for the motion, 182 againſt it.

The gallery doors, both at top and bottom, were locked all day, and no ſtranger admitted.

April 21. Lord North preſented to the Speaker ſeveral extracts of letters, and the third Boſton Bill, “ for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, in the caſes of perſons queſtioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law, or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.” The bill was read a firſt time; upon which Mr. Sawbridge aroſe, and obſerved, that it breathed nothing but a ſpirit of deſpotiſm throughout; that it was but a part of that tyrannic ſyſtem which accompanied the whole of our conduct towards the Americans; that they deſerved every act of injuſtice Adminiſtration had hitherto deviſed to inflict on them, if they were ſuch *creatures*, ſuch *mean, abject wretches*, ſuch *tame, willing ſlaves*, to ſubmit to the preſent bill; that the propoſed mode of trial was the moſt extraordinary that was ever heard of; for who were the perſons who could be prevailed on to come to England, to give evidence of a fact which was committed at Boſton; and ſure to force them to make ſuch a voyage, would be cruelty in the extreme.

Lord North ſaid, that the propoſed bill was meant no other than as a temporary one, to be ſolely dependant on its operation on the eventual conduct of the Boſtonians; for he wiſhed and hoped, there would be no occaſion for enforcing it; that though it was aſſerted, with ſome degree of confidence, that there were letters received from Boſton, of good credit, which ſaid that the town was ready to make reparation to the Eaſt-India Company for the loſſes they had ſuſtained; he was ſorry to inform the Houſe, that there was authentic information received yeſterday, that on the laſt day of February, or a day or two in the month of March, the Fortune had arrived in the port of Boſton with tea on board, and that the mob had aſſembled in a tumultuous manner, gone aboard this ſhip, and deſtroyed the cargo.

Lord Beauchamp ſaid, that without ſome ſuch law as the preſent, the ſoldiery would be rendered entirely uſeleſs, and their ſituation muſt be terrible indeed; if they refuſed to perform their duty or obey their ſuperiors on one hand, or execute them on the other, they would be in all probability, equally liable to ſuffer.

Previous to the queſtion being delivered to the Chairman, Lord North explained the intentions of the bill, traced its ſeveral out-lines, and obviated many of the probable objections that might be made to it; ſaid, in particular, that he propoſed that offenders ſhould be removed for trial to other colonies, or, if Government thought that juſtice could not be had there, that in that caſe, they ſhould be brought to Great-Britain, the expence to be paid by the publick. He informed the committee, that it was intended to ſend four regiments of foot to Boſton; that general Gage was to be inveſted with the civil and military command of the province; and, in conformity to this arrangement, Governor Hutchinſon had already taken his paſſage for Europe.

Col. Barre ſpoke very ſtrongly againſt the motion, condemning it with all imaginable freedom, ſpirit and ability. He ſaid he well knew the temper of the people there; that they would not be drove, but might be eaſily led; that they were tenacious of their liberties, would not be dragooned out of them, and ſcorned to be ſlaves; that if the General muſt go, he ſhould carry the ſword in one hand, and the olive-branch in the other; but for his part, he thought it extremely improper to remove the preſent Governor, who, in his opinion, was a very capable and experienced man.

Mr. Solicitor General obſerved, that the objection raiſed to the mode of Trial would come to nothing, when properly conſidered; that it was an eſtabliſhed ancient mode of proceeding, well warranted in reaſon, policy and juſtice; that in a recent inſtance, the caſe of the Suſſex ſmugglers, it had been found neceſſary; and that their crimes and that of the Boſtonians were in a great meaſure ſimilar.

Captain Phipps expaciated largely on the merits of Gen. Gage. He urged many powerful reaſons againſt bringing the offenders to be tried in Great-Britain; dealt pretty freely with the character of Governor Hutchinſon, as a governor, a politician, and a man; and ſaid, the public were very little indebted to him at either ſide of the Atlancic.

Mr. T. Townſhend agreed with Captain Phipps in all he advanced, except relative to the perſonal character of Governor Hutchinſon, on whom he beſtowed very high encomiums.

Mr. Dowdeſwell contended warmly againſt the motion, and took it in ſeveral lights, with great ability, and evinced, if words could evince, its pernicious tendency. He by no means thought with the Captain, relative to either the integrity or abilities of Hutchinſon. He meant not, he ſaid, to reflect on Gen. Gage, whom he looked upon to be an experienced officer; but ſince he was to go, he wiſhed he had been ſent with the fleet, not before it.

Hon. Mr. Montague was violent in favour of the bill, and was by no means ſparing of ſimilies, ſuited to an univerſity education, but whether on the banks of the Cam, the Iſis, or the neighbourhood of Leith, we will not pretend to determine.

General Conway was not totally againſt the bill, but wiſhed that tender conciliating meaſures might be adopted, and ſaid, that although the noble Lord had given notice of his intentions, he was ſtill far from being ſufficiently prepared to decide with certainty upon a queſtion of ſo much delicacy, and ſo great a magnitude, and concluded by hoping that further time might be given.

Mr. Van contended, that to adopt lenient meaſures would be the ſummit of folly, if not puſillanimity: That the inhabitants of Boſton were in a ſtate of actual rebellion, and deſerved puniſhments ſuited to the enormity of their crimes.

The bill is to be read a ſecond time on Monday next, and to be printed for the uſe of the Members.

At four o'clock the order for the ſecond reading of the bill for regulating the government of Maſſachuſett's Bay came on, which produced a warm debate that continued till almoſt ſeven o'clock; when a motion being made for committing the ſaid bill, it paſſed in the affirmative without a diviſion.

LONDON.

April 14. A letter from Peterſburgh, dated March 19, mentions, that the court had juſt received intelligence from General Bibicow, of another victory gained by his troops, over a band of rebels, conſiſting of near 8000, near the city of Kliliow; that 600 were killed, and 300 taken priſoners, among whom is one of their chiefs. The reſt were ſcattered and wounded.

There is a report that parliament will not be prorogued this year, but be kept ſitting, during the ſummer, by adjournment, from an apprehenſion that the affairs of Europe, or America, or both, may require their ſudden interpoſition and aſſiſtance.

Yeſterday, about three o'clock, an expreſs arrived at the Secretary of State's office, in Cleveland-row, from North America, which was ſent to his Majeſty at St. James's.

The true reaſon of ſending ſo many forces from hence, and from Ireland, to Boſton, is becauſe it is thought improper to draw the forces from other parts of America, as was at firſt intended.

General Gage is inveſted with full power to appoint all officers to the ſtate, therefore the Aſſemblies of the people of the province will be uſeleſs; if this ſyſtem is ſuffered, they conſent to the arbitrary doctrine of deſpotic tyranny.

A letter from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, dated March 12, ſays, "By an Expreſs from Philadelphia and New-York laſt night, we are informed that they are come to a reſolution to take the Poſt Office out of the hands of Government, and to appoint new regulations themſelves; it will doubtleſs be univerſally adopted over all America, and I think it is probable they will ſoon take the Cuſtom-houſe into their own poſſeſſion, and ſhip home the Commiſſioners."

We are informed that the teas exported to America the year before the duty took place, amounted in value to 132,000 l. but that in 1769, the firſt year the law took effect, the export decreaſed 88,000 l. which was in the exact proportion of two thirds, the amount of the teas ſent to America that year being no more than 44,000 l.

All the marching regiments of foot are now recruiting with the utmoſt diligence, to complete their reſpective corps without delay.

The bill to alter the conſtitution of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, is in ſubſtance, viz. The Council to be choſen no longer by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, as the charter directs, *but by the King* in his Privy Council, and to ſubſiſt *during his Majeſty's pleaſure*. The Judges, Sheriffs, and Magiſtrates, to be choſen by the Governor and Council, with a power to the Governor to remove them without the advice of his Council. The manner of chuſing the Juries is altered, and no Town Meeting to be held but the annual one.

Lord Chatham's ideas are, that as the people of America are not repreſented here, there is no foundation to tax them; but that from neceſſity, we muſt regulate and direct the ſyſtem of commerce.---The people of America think ſo too.

The budget is intended to be opened on Wedneſday, the 27th inſtant. The Surplus of the ſinking Fund amounts to 2,400,000 l. and 1,500,000 l. at 3 per cent. conſolidated annuities are propoſed to be paid off, with a lottery, on a new plan.

Laſt Thurſday arrived at Plymouth 8 tranſports, which are to take on board for Ireland the 20th and 23d regiments of foot.

They write from Amſterdam, that the Directors of the Dutch Eaſt-India Company have juſt received the diſagreeable news of their return-ſhips from Batavia being loſt, and that ſeveral had run on ſhore, in a violent ſtorm which happened in October laſt; by which the Company has ſuſtained a very conſiderable loſs.

A committee of the Lords is appointed to examine all the American papers, and to make a report of the progreſs of Rebellion in America, ſince the year 1766. *The Earls of Sandwich and Buckinghamſhire are the leading Lords in this commiſſion.*

Governor Hutchinſon, we hear, has already been acquainted, that he muſt prepare himſelf for a parliamentary inquiry as ſoon as he arrives in this kingdom.

BOSTON, May 19.

On Tueſday the 17th his Excellency General Gage, landed at the long Wharff, where ſeveral of his Majeſty's Council, of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and many of the principal Gentlemen of the Town, together with the Cadet Company under Arms, waited his Arrival, and eſcorted him to the Council Chamber. The Troop of Horſe, the Company of Artillery, the Company of Grenadiers, and the ſeveral Companies of Militia under Arms, ſaluted him as he paſſed. His Commiſſion was read, and after the uſual Ceremonies he was ſworn in Governor and Vice Admiral of the Province. His Proclamation for continuing all Officers, &c. in their Places till further Orders, was then read by the High Sheriff, which was anſwered by 3 Huzza's, firing the Cannon from the Battery and Artillery Company, and 3 Vollies of Small Arms. After receiving the Complements, &c. and reviewing the Militia, he was eſcorted to Faneuil-Hall, where an elegant Entertainment was provided at the Expence of the Province. After Dinner, and drinking ſeveral loyal Toaſts, his Excellency went to the Province Houſe, where we hear he is to reſide---a few Days at leaſt.

On Wedneſday laſt the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town met again at Faneuil-hall, by Adjournment; and the Committee which had been appointed to receive and conſider of Propoſals for the Support and Employment of ſuch as will be Sufferers by the Operation of the *cruel* Edict of the Britiſh Parliament, reported, that ſeveral judicious Propoſals had been made, and that they conceived that Ways and Means would be found for the Relief of ſuch Inhabitants in the Time of Diſtreſs. They recommended to their Fellow-citizens, Patience, Fortitude, and a firm Truſt in GOD, and deſired further Time to agree upon a Report.---The Meeting was therefore adjourned to Monday, the 31ſt Inſtant, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon; by which Time it is expected we ſhall have encouraging News from ſome of the Siſter Colonies.

Previous to the Adjournment the Town thought it their Duty to paſs the following VOTES, viz.

1ſt. That the Trade of the Town of Boſton has been one eſſential Link in that vaſt Chain of Commerce, which, in the Courſe of a few Ages, has raiſed New-England to be what it is, the Southern Provinces to be what they are, the Weſt-India Iſlands to their Wealth, and, in one Word, the Britiſh Empire to that Heighth of Opulence, Power, Pride and Splendor, at which it now ſtands.

2dly. That the Impolicy, Injuſtice, Inhumanity and Cruelty of the Act aforeſaid, exceed all our Powers of Expreſſion. We therefore leave it to the juſt Cenſure of *others*, and appeal to GOD and the World.

A Correſpondent from Cumberland in Nova-Scotia, informs us, that it was reported there, "that the Tea-ſhip from London, bound to Halifax, was loſt on the Iſle of Sables, and every Soul on board periſhed." This may probably be the Ship Adamant, Capt. --------, in the Trade between London and Halifax, which has been ſome Time miſſing.

NEW-YORK, *May* 30.

Many News-Papers and private Letters having ſuggeſted that a new Governor was appointed for a neighbouring Province, we can aſſure our Readers, from the moſt reſpectable Authority in England, that there is no Sort of Truth in the Report.

The late Governor Hutchinſon, with his ſecond Son and two Daughters, were to ſail from Boſton for London laſt Friday, in the Ship Minerva, Captain Callahan.

ANNAPOLIS, May 26.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the City of Annapolis, on Wedneſday, the 25th Day of May, 1774, *after Notice given of the Time, Place and Occaſion of this Meeting;*

RESOLVED, That it is the unanimous Opinion of this Meeting, that the Town of Boſton is now ſuffering in the common Cauſe of America, and that it is incumbent on every Colony in America, to unite in effectual Means to obtain a Repeal of the late Act of Parliament for blocking up the Harbour of Boſton.

That it is the Opinion of this Meeting, that if the Colonies come into a joint Reſolution to ſtop all Importations from, and Exportations to, Great-Britain, till the ſaid Act be repealed, the ſame will preſerve North-America and her Liberties.

RESOLVED therefore, that the Inhabitants of this City will join in an Aſſociation with the ſeveral Counties of this Province, and the principal Colonies of America, to put an immediate Stop to all Exports to Great-Britain, and that, after a ſhort Day hereafter to be agreed on, there be no Imports from Great-Britain till the ſaid Act be repealed, and that ſuch Aſſociation be on Oath.

That it is the Opinion of this Meeting, that the Gentlemen of the Law, of this Province, bring no Suit for the Recovery of any Debt due from any Inhabitant of this Province to any Inhabitant of Great-Britain, until the ſaid Act be repealed.

That the Inhabitants of this City will, and it is the Opinion of this Meeting, that this Province ought immediately to break off all Trade and Dealings with that Colony or Province which ſhall refuſe or decline to come into ſimilar Reſolutions with a Majority of the Colonies.

That Meſſieurs John Hall, Charles Carroll, Thomas Johnſon, junior, William Paca, Matthias Hammond, and Samuel Chaſe, be a Committee for this City, to join with thoſe who ſhall be appointed for Baltimore-Town, and other Parts of this Province, to conſtitute one General Committee, and that the Gentlemen appointed for this City immediately correſpond with Baltimore-Town, and other Parts of this Province, to effect ſuch Aſſociation as will beſt ſecure American Liberty.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 1.

This being the *Firſt* Day of *June*, when the Inhabitants of the Town of *Boſton*, our Brethren and Fellow-Subjects, ſuffering in the common Cauſe of Liberty, are to have their Port and Harbour ſhut up---and to be excluded from all commercial Intercourſe, except an Allowance of Wood and Proviſions, juſt neceſſary to keep them from periſhing with Want and Cold, in Conſequence of an Act of Parliament lately paſſed for that Purpoſe; many of the Inhabitants of this City, of moſt Denominations, propoſe to expreſs their Sympathy and Concern for their diſtreſſed Brethren, by ſuſpending Buſineſs on THIS DAY, and will be glad of the Concurrence of ſuch of their Fellow-Citizens as approve of the Meaſure.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman near Glaſgow, to his Friend in this City, March 14, 1774.

"The Diſtreſs of the common People here is deeper and more general than you can imagine. There is an almoſt total Stagnation in our Manufactures, and Grain is dear; many Hundreds of Labourers and Mechanics, eſpecially Weavers, in this Neighbourhood, have lately indented and gone to America, to be employed in the Work of that Country for full four Years. If any of your Colonies deſire to ſet up Manufactures of Linen, of Stamping, &c. they have now an Opportunity as favourable as they could wiſh for; they may immediately get from this Country Plenty of Workmen, as well ſkilled in theſe Manufactures as any they will leave behind. But I hear it is affirmed by many, that poor People in general are like to be as unhappy in America as at Home."

Hartford, in Connecticut; Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire; and Newport, Providence and Weſterly, in Rhode-Iſland Government, have had Town-Meetings, and have agreed to unite with the other Provinces, in all reaſonable and proper Meaſures, to procure the Eſtabliſhment of the Rights of the Colonies upon a juſt and permanent Foundation.

On Thurſday laſt was married, EDWARD TILGHMAN, Eſq; of this City, to Miſs CHEW, Daughter of the Honourable BENJAMIN CHEW, Eſq; alſo of this City.

On the 23d inſt. died at Wilmington, in New-caſtle County, in the 65th Year of his Age, after a ſhort Illneſs of ten Days, EDWARD DAWES, Eſq; a Gentleman who ſupported a fair Character, and filled the Office of Burgeſs for a Number of Years, with Reputation.---And on the 24th his Remains were decently interred in the Friends Burying-ground, attended by the principal Part of the moſt reſpectable Inhabitants.

On Saturday, the 21ſt of laſt Month, departed this Life, in the 46th Year of his Age, the Rev. Mr. JOHN STRAIN, Paſtor of the Preſbyterian Churches of Slate Ridge and Chanceford; of whom it may truly be ſaid, he was a Man of God, and that, in exemplary Piety, unaffected Humility, ſteady Friendſhip, a cloſe Walk with God, Energy and a Power for ſublime Deſcription, there were few of the preſent Day equal to him---An extenſive Acquaintance with the liberal Arts and Sciences, and a critical Knowledge of the Doctrines of Religion and caſuiſtic Divinity, added to his other Qualifications, and joined with a happy Strength of Genius, and peculiar Zeal and Diligence, in the Execution of his miniſterial Office, rendered him a Workman that needed not to be aſhamed.---To ſpend and be ſpent in the Cauſe of his dear Redeemer, and for the Salvation of immortal Souls, was his Meat and Drink; and his Labours were crowned with remarkable Succeſs.---In a Word, in him was exhibited to View a living Picture of primitive Chriſtianity in its genuine Simplicity, Dignity and ſpiritual Glory.---As he lived, ſo he died, rejoicing in a full Faith of that glorious Goſpel of Jeſus, he had preached to others---And his laſt Words, as an Anticipation of the Hallelujahs of Heaven, were, to a Friend that ſat by him, inviting "to praiſe the Lord for his Goodneſs." His Remains were interred on the Monday following, at Slate Ridge, attended by a numerous Concourſe of People, of various Denominations. "*Your Fathers, where are they?---and the Prophets, do they live for ever?*"

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

OBSERVING in the *Pennſylvania Packet* of this Day, a Notification, "that a Number of Perſons, compoſed of the "Members of all Societies in this City, met, and unanimouſly "agreed, that it would be proper to expreſs their Sympathy for "their Brethren at Boſton, by ſuſpending all Buſineſs on the firſt "Day of the next Month."----The People called *Quakers*, tho' tenderly ſympathizing with the Diſtreſſed, and juſtly ſenſible of the Value of our Religious and Civil Rights, and that it is our Duty to aſſert them in a Chriſtian Spirit, yet in order to obviate any Miſapprehenſions which may ariſe concerning us, think it neceſſary to declare, that no Perſon or Perſons were authorized to repreſent us on this Occaſion, and if any of our Community have countenanced or encouraged this Propoſal, they have manifeſted great Inattention to our religious Principles and Profeſſion, and acted contrary to the Rules of Chriſtian Diſcipline eſtabliſhed for the Preſervation of Order and good Government among us.

Signed, on Behalf and at the Deſire of the Elders and Overſeers of the ſeveral Meetings of our Religious Society in Philadelphia, *and other Friends met on the Occaſion, the* 30*th of the Fifth Month*, 1774.

JOHN REYNELL,
JAMES PEMBERTON,
SAMUEL NOBLE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Swift, S. Daviſon, Brig Cornelia, J. Foſter, and Schooner Charlotte, P. Parker, from Hiſpaniola. Snow John and William, W. Pillow, Montſerrat. Brig Speedwell, J. Cox, Grenades. Schooner Croſby, J. Bryan, Anguilla. Schooner Elizabeth, S. Glover, Antigua. Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, and Ship Lovely Laſs, A. Waid, Jamaica. Ship Cheſter, D. Campbell, and Sloop Jenny, J. Foſter, St. Euſtatia. Brig Ann, S. Smith, St. Kitts, Sloop Betſey and Ann, P. Lightburn, Tobago. Ship Dianna, J. Denniſton, Glaſgow. Brig Mercury, J. Trimmingham, Turks-Iſland. Sloop Triſtram, J. Robinſon, and Sloop Free Maſon, J. Proby, N. Carolina. Schooner Sally, J. Alligood, Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, and Sloop Peggy, J. Watſon, Virginia. Brig Neptune, J. Butcher, New-York. Sloop Betſey, E. Chappel, New-London. Schooner John, B. Butterfield, New-Providence. Brig Jerſey Packet, T. Daviſon, Miſſiſippi. Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina. Sloop Potowmac, G. Rowe, Maryland.

OUTWARDS. Brig Mary, J. Taylor, for Newfoundland. Ship Ann, G. Fortin, Briſtol. Brig Dolphin, R. Walker, Falmouth. Ship Charming Nancy, R. Tyrie, Alexandria. Brig Lovely Laſs, J. Peter, and Brig Betſey, S. Savadge, Jamaica. Schooner Induſtry, T. Seal, Caſco-Bay. Sloop Experiment, S. Freeman, and Sloop Polly, W. Shines, N. Carolina. Sloop Hope, N. Vallence, Eſequibo. Schooner Tryal, D. Harrow, St. Kitts. Brig Neptune, J. Butcher, N. Carolina.

CLEARED. Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Snow St. Charles, A. Ruſſel, and Sloop Friendſhip, V. Clarke, Barbados. Brig Polly, G. Hurſt, Madeira. Sloop Philadelphia Packet, M. Rowan, and Sloop Triſtram, J. Robinſon, N. Carolina. Ship Hetty, E. Davis, Corunna. Schooner Sally, J. White, Currituck. Brig Princeſs of Orange, H. Norris, Ship King of Portugal, G. Lewes, and Brig Elizabeth, W. Button, Liſbon. Brig Diana, J. Denniſton, New-York. Sloop Sally, W. Martin, Florida. Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Sloop Peggy, J. Watſon, and Schooner Sally, J. Alligood, Virginia. Sloop Betſey, E. Chappell, N. London. Sloop Nelly, J. Scott, Dominica. Brig Polly's Deſire, J. Clarke, Grenades, Schooner Elizabeth, S. Glover, Antigua.

A NEGROE WOMAN, to be hired into the Country for a few Years; ſhe is about 20 Years of Age, and has been uſed to Country Buſineſs. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

TWO Pieces of beſt white SATTINS; black, buff, and white Silk Breeches Patterns; white Silk Serge, for Linings of Gentlemens Summer Clothes; embroidered, ſpangled, Baſket, and Death Head Buttons; black, buff, and drab coloured Worſted Breeches Pieces; very fine white Ruſſia Drillings; together with a genteel Aſſortment of ſuperfine Cloths and Trimmings, imported this Spring, by

PETER STRETCH,

Are to be ſold, at his Store, on the North Side of Walnut-ſtreet, a few Doors below Second-ſtreet, directly oppoſite the Prothonotary's Office, in any Quantity from a Piece to a Yard.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Monday, the 6th day of June inſtant, at the houſe of Michael Crollin, in Upper-Salford townſhip, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Frederick, containing 101 acres and 80 perches; bounded by lands of William Boyer, John Kreider, and Perkiomen creek; late the eſtate of Detrick Welker; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 7th day of June inſtant, at the houſe of Joſeph Price, at the Sign of the Pennſylvania Farmer, at three o'clock in the afternoon, three certain meſſuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, being a corner of Vernon and Shippen-ſtreets, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in breadth on Vernon-ſtreet aforeſaid 61 feet, and in breadth on Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid 16 feet, more or leſs; which premiſes have the previlege of a certain pump and well of water contiguous thereto; ſubject to a ground-rent of Five Pounds ſterling; late the eſtate of John Tolbert and Jane his wife; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

STRAYED or STOLEN, laſt Monday was a week, from the City Tavern, a large thick headed Spaniſh Pointer DOG, with dark liver-coloured ears, two large ſpots of the ſame colour on his back, and one at the ſetting of his tail; he was broke by the ear, and has been very tender of it ever ſince, and always carries his head lower on that ſide. Whoever brings the ſaid DOG to the above place, ſhall receive *Twenty Shillings* reward, and all reaſonable charges, and if ſtolen, *Three Pounds*, for apprehending the thief. *May* 30, 1774. §

Philadelphia, May 30, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, two Dutch ſervants, the one a luſty woman, named *Joanna Vanderſleen*, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a four down look, the middle finger of her right hand has the end maſhed off; had on, when ſhe went away, an India calicoe gown, blue and white ſtriped lincey petticoat, black Perſian bonnet and good ſhoes; ſhe took with her two ſtriped ſhort gowns, two white aprons, and other clothes that cannot be deſcribed; ſhe has a conſtant bad cough attends her. The other a lad, named *John Valentine Kimberger*, between 18 and 19 years of age, a clever ſmart looking boy, has light brown coloured hair, is a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, and when ſpoke to pretty quick ſeems to be frightened; had on a ſmall wool hat, with a button, a light coloured fuſtian frock coat, a brown cotton velvet jacket, coarſe white ſhirt and trowſers, and good new ſhoes; took with him a pair of light coloured knit breeches, a good white ſhirt, and ſeveral coarſe old ones, and a dimity jacket. Neither of the above ſervants ſpeak good Engliſh. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by DAVIS BEVAN.

⁂ *Some Advertiſements omitted this Week for Want of Room, ſhall be inſerted in our next.*

Fifth Month 24, 1774.

To be S O L D *on reaſonable Terms,*

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 166 acres, lying in a healthy part of the country, and pleaſantly ſituated, with a log dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, cow-houſe and other out-houſes, and ſeveral laſting ſprings of good water, a bearing orchard, 10 acres of good meadow, and more may be made; ſaid tract joins Thomas Weſt, Samuel Blaker, and William Corbut's lands, lying in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county; and joins on the old York road, about 22 miles from Philadelphia. Any one purchaſing in ſeaſon, may have the fallow, and poſſeſſion the firſt of Ninth-Month, and alſo know the terms, by enquiring of **William Heston**, now on the premiſes. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away the 20th of May, from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, an Engliſh ſervant lad, named *William Bolton*, between 15 and 16 years of age, about 5 feet high, of a fair complexion, and fair hair; had on a felt hat, with a hole in the crown, a lincey upper jacket, of a light colour, and a flannel one under it, wore and tore on the breaſt, tow ſhirt and tow trowſers, new ſhoes, with carved braſs buckles; he came from London. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant lad, and ſecures him, ſo that this maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by **David Caldwell.**

⁂ *All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off.* ‡

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away on the firſt of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Mount joy townſhip, Lancaſter county, a native Iriſh ſervant lad, named *John Condon*, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, light coloured hair, which he wears curled, freſh coloured, very near ſighted, and a very down look; had on, and took with him, a ſmall wool hat, a blue ſtuff coat, with lining of the ſame colour, a ſhort green jacket, two tow ſhirts, a pair of ſuperfine mixed broadcloth breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes, tied with thongs; it is probable he may have more clothes with him, and perhaps he may change his name. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by **Thomas Boal.** ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, That on the 26th day of April laſt, was committed to the goal of Burlington, a certain Frenchman, who acknowledges himſelf to be a ſervant to one GEORGE EDLEMAN, *at or near Bethlehem, in Pennſylvania; ſaid ſervant, has his part of the Indentures with him, and ſays his name is* JOHN DEADMAN; *by the date of ſaid Indenture, he has two years and three months yet to ſerve; his Maſter is hereby deſired to come or ſend immediately, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold out for his charges,* **Ephraim Phillips** *Goaler.* ¶

Lancaſter Goal, May 22, 1774.

THIS day was committed to my cuſtody, a certain woman, named **Anna Carrell**; ſhe is about 16 years of age, about 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, black buſhy hair, a white handkerchief, ſhe ſays ſhe belongs to one Samuel Williams, living in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Her maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take her away, in three weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe ſhe will be diſcharged for paying her fees, by **George Eberly**, Goaler. ¶

Trenton, May 22, 1774.

ON the 23d of April laſt was committed to my cuſtody, a certain *James Davenport*, Schoolmaſter, who ſays he belongs to John Feree, Eſq; High Sheriff of Lancaſter county. His ſaid maſter is deſired to come and take him out, in three weeks from the date of this advertiſement, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, upon paying his fees. **James Stout**, Goaler. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY NEGROE GIRL, about 17 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox and Meaſles, can do all Sorts of Houſe-work, and would ſuit the Country, to which ſhe has no Objection. Her Character will be honeſtly told. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there have been two ſtray two year old creatures at the ſubſcriber's place, for near a twelvemonth paſt, one a ſteer, with a ſlit in the right ear, and a halfpenny out of the left, a ſwallow tail, is of rediſh colour, with a white head; the other a dark brindled heifer, with a ſmall ſtar. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take them away. **Conrad Shiffer**, living near Freidenthal-mill, Northampton County. ¶

THIS is to give notice, that a ſtray HEIFER came to my plantation laſt ſummer, and is ſtill there; ſhe is of a white colour, with little red ſpots intermixed, is near two years old, has no ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay reaſonable charges, and take her away, from me **Benjamin Ward**, living in Plainfield townſhip, about 2½ miles from Friedenſthal mill. ¶

Fourth-Month 18, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in London-grove townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſorrel MARE, ſuppoſed to be four years old. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. **Henry Harlan.** ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 26th day of May laſt, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, his back much hurt with the ſaddle, has neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

† **Ezekiel Rambo.**

STRAYED or STOLEN, the firſt of May, 1774, from the ſubſcriber, living at Chriſtiana Bridge, a young black MARE, four years old, near 15 hands high, hollow faced, with a ſmall ſtar, a hanging mane to the right ſide, ſhort tail, low in fleſh, the hair rubbed off her ſhoulder in two places with the ſaddle, the under part of the hair of her foretop cut ſhort, trimmed under the bridle, old ſhoes on her fore feet, natural pacer, but trots moſtly when out of hand. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, paid by

¶ JOHN READ.

STOLEN, or taken out of the paſture of Edward Lane, living at Perkiomen Creek, near the Trap, a **Gelding**, about 14½ hands high, of a dirty black colour, a natural pacer, can trot a little, ſhod before, branded on the near buttock E. L. is uſed more to work than to ride of late. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have **Three Pounds** reward, or **Forty Shillings** for the horſe, if got above ten miles from home, paid by

May 25, 1774. **Edward Lane.** §

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber's paſture, in the Borough of Lancaſter, on Monday, the ſecond day of May, 1774, a ſorrel MARE, with a whitiſh mane and tail, and a ſmall ſtar on her forehead, between 12 and 14 years old, branded on the near buttock with a W. or M. ſhod before, about 14 hands high, or between 13 and 14, and a little hollow backed. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have THREE DOLLARS reward, with reaſonable charges; and if ſhe ſhould be ſtolen, and the thief apprehended, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, FORTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN STONE. §

WERE taken up by the Subſcriber, on the 25th of May, Three horned CATTLE, a young Bull, and two Heifers. The Owner, proving his Property and paying Charges, may have them again, by applying to JOHN HEWSON, Calicoe Printer, at Kenſington. ¶

WHEREAS my wife **Elizabeth** doth not chuſe to live with me, and has left me, without my giving her any offence; I therefore deſire and forewarn the public, not to truſt her on my account, for I will not pay any debts by her contracted from the date hereof; but if ſhe will return and live with me as ſhe ought to do, I will chearfully receive her, and do all in my power to make her happy. Witneſs my hand, at Philadelphia, the 23d day of May, 1774.

¶ **Godlieb Zeyher.**

Eaſton, May 30, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed will be ſold, at Eaſton, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of June next, a certain plantation and tract of land, ſituated in Cheſtnut-hill townſhip, over the Blue Mountains, adjoining the lands of Richard Peters, Eſq; Peter Hoorſmith and Peter Dehaven, being about 18 miles from Eaſton, containing about 478 acres, whereof 45 acres are clear, partly meadow, whereon there is a good dwelling-houſe, and good out-houſes, and whereon is erected a new-ſaw-mill, on a good ſtream of water; there can be ſeveral acres of meadow made with little expence; the ſaid tract has plenty of timber, ſo that it might be divided in three farms; late the property of Peregrine Jones; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by HENRY FULLERT, *Sheriff.* ¶

SAMUEL SCOTTEN,

PAINTER, GILDER, and GLAIZER,

BEGS Leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken a Shop in Water-ſtreet, four Doors above Market-ſtreet, where he carries on his Trade in all its various Branches, in the neateſt Manner. Thoſe who chooſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on being punctually ſerved, on the ſhorteſt Notice. Orders may be left at **Aaron Hewes's**, the Bank Side of Front-ſtreet, four Doors above Market-ſtreet. ¶ 6 *W.*

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, near Almond-ſtreet, Southwark,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, lying on the weſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, being a high and level ſpot, containing in breadth on Fifth-ſtreet 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet. **William Ogden.** ¶

Port-Royal Town, Lancaſter County, May 16, 1774.

THE Owners of LOTS in this Town are requeſted to meet the Proprietors, at the Houſe of Adam Ricart, in in the Borough of Lancaſter, on the 14th and 15th Days of June next; at John Jones's Tavern, in Carnarvon Townſhip, on the 17th and 18th; at Reading, the 20th and 21ſt, and at Port-Royal the 23d, 24th and 25th. At which Times and Places the ſaid Proprietors will attend, in order to grant Deeds for the Lots to the ſeveral Adventurers, where it is expected none will fail attending, in order to ſecure their Titles. The Trade to this Place from the back Country increaſes daily, and there is the higheſt Reaſon to believe that it will ſoon become a Place of very conſiderable Importance; Nature ſeems to have particularly pointed out this Place, as the beſt and moſt convenient Situation for Trade with the back Country, for many Hundred Miles up the Saſquehanna River, and it's various Branches. ¶

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS the Overſeers of the Poor of Blockley, in the county of Philadelphia, hath, by order of the Court of Quarter Seſſions, held on the 9th of March, bound a certain **Owen Ogubin** to me the ſubſcriber, and the ſaid **Owen** hath, by ſome evil minded perſon or perſons, been ſecreted; and the ſubſcriber is informed his uſual reſidence hath been with a certain Hance, alias John Butcher, who will give no account of him, only that he delivered him to one Evan Davis, who he ſaid was his maſter. Whoever will deliver me the boy, and inform me where he was concealed, ſhall have the above reward. **James Worstall.**

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are hereby deſired not to harbour or conceal the ſaid apprentice, as they will anſwer the ſame at their peril. *May* 10, 1774. ¶

THIS is to give Notice to the PUBLIC, that **Owen Ogubin** is my Property, until he is 21 Years of Age; and all Perſons that have any Thing to ſay in the Affair, let them apply to me **Evan Davis**, living in Blockley Townſhip, and County of Philadelphia. *May* 23, 1774. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Wedneſday, the firſt Day of June next, at the Coffee-houſe,

A HOUSE and LOT, in Jones's Alley, next Door above Mr. Emlen's Store; it is 19 Feet front, and 60 Feet deep. A good Title will be made, by **Thomas Lambert Byles.** ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors of JOSEPH RICHARDSON, late of the County of Philadelphia, That the Auditors appointed by Court intend to meet at the Houſe of **Archibald Thompson**, in the Townſhip of Norriton, in the County aforeſaid, on Thurſday, the 26th Day of this Inſtant, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, and on the following Day at the ſame Hour: Thoſe therefore who live in that Neighbourhood, and who have any Demand againſt the ſaid Richardſon, are deſired to attend with their Accounts and Vouchers, that the Accounts may then be proved before them, according to Law; and ſuch of the Creditors, who live in or near Philadelphia, or who cannot attend at the Time and Place aforeſaid, are informed, That the Auditors intend for their Conveniency, to meet at the Houſe of **Benjamin Davids**, in Philadelphia, on Thurſday and Friday, the 2d and 3d Days of June next, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning on each Day, in order to receive their Accounts and Vouchers, in the Manner aforeſaid; the Auditors intending to make their Report to the Court as ſoon as poſſible, that a Dividend may be made among the Creditors; ſuch therefore as do not attend, will blame none but themſelves, if they ſhould be excluded. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Richardſon, are deſired to come and pay the ſame forthwith, to prevent Coſts. **Rowland Evans, Thomas Livezey, Michael Hillegas.**

NEAVE, HARMAN and LEWIS,

HAVE imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, a genteel Parcel of ſuperfine BROADCLOTHS; they have alſo a large and general Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS.

Baltimore, April 30, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his BAIL, on Tueſday, the 26th inſtant, a certain Barney Cunningham, *an Iriſhman, who has followed draying in this town for ſome time, and formerly lived with one Mr. Mathers, Inn-keeper, in Cheſter, Pennſylvania; he is about* 5 *feet* 9 *or* 10 *inches high, pretty red faced, ſandy hair and beard, one leg larger than the other, which has been ſore all the the winter, and probably is now ſo; had on, and took with him, a blue coat, patched on the elbows and under the arms, with ſilver waſhed buttons, an Engliſh caſtor hat, a white* HORSE, *about* 13 *or* 14 *hands high, which has the poll-evil on his head, a ſilver* WATCH, *which opens with a pin, four white ſhirts, two of them are marked* B. C. *It is imagined he is well acquainted both in Pennſylvania and the Jerſeys; it is probable he may change his clothes, and offer the horſe for ſale. Whoever takes up ſaid* Cunningham, *and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that Notice may be given to* JOB GREENE, *in Baltimore-town, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges will be allowed.* ¶

YOUNG LIGHTFOOT

IS to cover this ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's ſtables, for the ſmall ſum of Ten Shillings. The race from which he is deſcended, this part of the province very well knows, is equal if not ſuperior to moſt on the continent for ſwiftneſs in pacing, gentility in riding, and their hardineſs renders them very capable of being uſeful team horſes. *Young Lightfoot* is a beautiful brown, riſing 4 years old this graſs, full 15 hands high, well marked, and is excellently gay and gaited with the pace, trot, and canter. Good care will be taken of the mares, and good paſture provided at a reaſonable rate. ‡

Kennet Square, April 28, 1774. J. MUSGRAVE.

ALL Perſons who are in Arrears to the late GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE, for the Province of Pennſylvania, for Money lent them in the Years 1759 or 1760, are required ſpeedily to pay the ſame to **Samuel Preston Moore**, in Third-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet, in Philadelphia. ¶

CHOICE SHAD,

In Barrels and Half Barrels, cured in the beſt Manner for Family Uſe, and excellent HERRINGS,

TO BE SOLD, BY

WILLIAM MILNOR, in Water-ſtreet, two Doors above the Old Ferry-houſe, Philadelphia. ¶

ROBERT BASS

IS now opening a large, freſh, and valuable Aſſortment of capital Drugs, Patent Medicines, fine Colours, beſt Florence Oil, and a great Variety of other Articles, imported this Day in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London; and will be ſold in any Quantity, at the uſual reaſonable Rates.

N. B. A large Quantity of new Aniſeed, &c. &c. ¶

Neabſco Furnace, Virginia, April 15, 1774.

RUN away from the Neabſco Furnace, on the 16th March laſt, a light coloured Mulattoe man, named BILLEY, the property of the honourable **John Tayloe**, Eſq; when I tell the public he is the ſame boy who for many years waited on me in my travels through this and the neighbouring provinces (and by his pertneſs, or rather impudence, was well known to almoſt all my acquaintances) there is the leſs occaſion for a particular deſcription of him; however, as he is now grown to the ſize of a man, and has not attended me for ſome years paſt, I think it not amiſs to ſay he is a very likely young fellow, about 20 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtout and ſtrong made, has a remarkable ſwing in his walk, but is much more ſo by a knack he has of gaining the good graces of almoſt every body, who will liſten to his bewitching and deceitful tongue, which ſeldom or ever ſpeaks the truth; he has a ſmall ſcar on the right ſide of his forehead, and the little finger on his right hand quite ſtraight, by a hurt he got when a child; had on, when he went away, a blue fearnaught and an under jacket of green baize, light coloured cloth breeches, with ſilver baſket buttons, a pair of cotton ditto, ozenbrigs ſhirts, a mixed blue pair of yarn hoſe, country made ſhoes, and yellow buckles.---From his ingenuity he is capable of doing almoſt any kind of buſineſs, and for ſome years paſt has been chiefly employed as a founder, ſtone maſon and miller, as occaſion required; one of which trades, in the character of a freeman, I imagine he will profeſs. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and delivers him to me, or his maſter at Mount-airy, or ſecures him ſo as to be had again, ſhall have double the reward allowed by law, and all reaſonable charges, if brought home.

‖ 6 w. THOMAS LAWSON.

WHEREAS Eleven Tickets in the **Delaware Lottery**, No. 12035 to 12045, were left in the Hands of Captain **William Kidd**, who is ſince dead, and his Account of them is miſlaid. This is to give Notice, that as **the said Lottery is now drawing at New-Castle**, it is expected that any Perſons holding the ſaid Tickets will inform ſome of the Gentlemen, whoſe Names are mentioned in the Schemes, or the **Printers** of this Paper.

FOR BRISTOL,

The Ship ANN,

GEORGE FORTEN,

COMMANDER,

HAS good **Accommodations** for Paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient Expedition. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to WILLIAM FISHER and SON, or ſaid Maſter, at their Wharff.

BROKE out of Mr. **Bunner's** ſtable, in Race-ſtreet Philadelphia, on Sunday, the 24th of April, a bay Horſe about 16 hands high, gooſe rumped, with a ſmall ſwitch tail, branded on the near ſhoulder with the figure 2, and is low in fleſh; he has a blaze on his forehead and a ſnip on his noſe, his hind feet are white and a little ſwelled, and his heels are cracked with the ſcratches; he has a white lock of hair in his mane near the withers, and a ſmall white ſpot almoſt on the top of the near buttock; he is about ten years old, and travels well at a pace. As he was raiſed on Long-Iſland, he is ſuppoſed to have ſtrayed towards New-York. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and brings him to ſaid Bunner's tavern, or to Dr. Francis Aliſon, in Race-ſtreet, near the new Church, ſhall receive **Twenty Shillings** reward, and reaſonable charges, paid either by Mr. **Bunner**, or **Francis Alison**. ¶

To be SOLD by the **Subscriber**,

THE HOUSE he now lives in, at the corner of Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia; it is noted for one of the beſt ſtandings in the city for any kind of public buſineſs, and is a very convenient houſe, three ſtories high, with two rooms on floor, two good garrets, and a good vault, large enough to contain ſeven or eight cords of wood, a good kitchen and cellar, with a large front ſhop. For terms of ſale, apply to

¶ ROBERT TAGGART.

Surveyor-General's Office, April 25, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Warrants or Orders of Survey on Application to execute, in the County of Northampton, that George Palmer, the Deputy Surveyor for that County, now reſides at Eaſton, where he may be ſpoke with at Court Times, and at other Times may be heard of by applying to John Rinker, living in ſaid Town.

And as the ſeveral Deputy Surveyors propoſe giving due Attendance in their reſpective Diſtricts throughout the Province the preſent Summer, all Perſons, who have entered Applications for Land, and have not got them ſurveyed, are hereby deſired to attend the Deputy Surveyor, in whoſe Diſtrict the Land may be, ſhew the ſame, pay the Charges for ſurveying, in order that the ſame may be returned into the Surveyor-General's and Secretaries Offices, in order for patenting, agreeable to an Advertiſement lately publiſhed by the Secretary of the Land Office, by Order of his Honour the Governor.

¶ **John Lukens**, Surveyor-General.

Philadelphia, May 2, 1774.

ALL PERSONS, who remain indebted to WILLIAM KIDD, late of this City, Shop-keeper, deceaſed, either by Bond, Note or Book Account, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe who have Demands againſt the Eſtate, are deſired to prove their Accounts, and call for Payment, on

¶ JOSHUA HOWELL, Executor.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the **New Printing-Office**, near the *Market.*

June 8, 1774.

NUMB. 2372.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

THE EXAMINER, No. VI.

IT appears then that the *Connecticut Charter*, in its original State, is ſo *confuſed* and *defective* with reſpect to Limits, that it is only to be inferred from the Petition, Preamble and other Circumſtances, and not from the Words of the Grant itſelf, what particular Tract of Country it was meant to convey. It is alſo clear, from what was obſerved in ſome of the former Numbers, that Mr. Winthrop choſe to leave the Charter thus *open*, *defective* or *undefined* with reſpect to Limits, on the Side towards *New-Haven* and the *Dutch*, in Hopes (as afterwards happened) that in the general Settlement of the Limits of the New-England Grants, which he knew was intended to be made under the Royal Authority, he might have his Patent extended ſo as to include New-Haven and Part of the Dutch Country---a Deſign which he durſt not avow, but on the contrary was obliged to diſclaim or deny, at the Time of ſoliciting the Patent.

ARG. 13th. That Mr. Winthrop, at the Time of obtaining his Charter or Patent, was made acquainted with the Reſolution of the Crown, to appoint Commiſſioners for ſettling the numerous Conteſts that had long ſubſiſted among the New-England Colonies, concerning Limits or Bounds, is evident from the King's Letter to the Colony of Connecticut itſelf, dated April 23, 1664.---

CHARLES II. Rex. "Truſty and well beloved-----We greet "you well. Having, according to the Reſolution we declared to "Mr. John Winthrop, at the Time when we renewed your Char-"ter, now ſent thoſe Perſons of known Abilities and Affection "to us, that is to ſay, Col. Richard Nichols, Sir Robert Carr, "Knight, George Cartwright, Eſq; and Samuel Maverick, Eſq; "our Commiſſioners, &c."

ARG. 14th. That this Commiſſion was ſet on Foot and made out by the Crown, upon the Petitions of the New-England Colonies themſelves, with a View to arbitrate and compoſe ſundry *Differences and Diſputes*, particularly thoſe *upon the Limits of their Charters and Juriſdictions*, is expreſly declared in the Words of the Commiſſion itſelf; notwithſtanding ſome of the Connecticut Writers, as will be ſhewn when I come to make my Reply to them, have denied that the *Commiſſion* was given for this Purpoſe. But let the Commiſſion ſpeak for itſelf.---

CHARLES II. &c. To all whom, &c. dated April 26, 1664.

"Whereas we have received *ſeveral Addreſſes* from our Subjects "of *ſeveral* Colonies in New-England---with their humble De-"ſires that we would renew their ſeveral Charters, and receive "them into our Favour and Protection; and ſeveral of our Co-"lonies there, and other our loving Subjects, *have complained of* "*Differences and Diſputes ariſen upon the Limits and Bounds of their* "*ſeveral Charters and Juriſdictions*, whereby unneighbourly and "unbrotherly Contentions have and may ariſe----Upon which "Motives, and as an Evidence of our fatherly Affection towards "all our Subjects in thoſe Colonies of the *Maſſachuſetts, Connec-*"*ticut, New-Plymouth, Rhode-Iſland* and *Providence Plantation*, "and all other Plantations within that Tract of Land, known "under the Apellation of New-England.---We have conſtituted "and appointed, &c. Col. Richard Nichols, Sir Robert Carr, "Knight, George Cartwright, and Samuel Maverick, Eſqrs. our "*Commiſſioners*---granting unto them, or any three or two of them "(the ſaid Col. Nichols during his Life, always to be one) full "Power and Authority to hear, receive, examine and *determine* "*all Complaints* and Appeals---and proceed in all Things for ſet-"tling the Peace of the ſaid Country."---

Can it be pretended now that the expreſs and main Deſign of this *Commiſſion* was not for aſcertaining and ſettling doubtful and diſputed Boundaries, or that thoſe of Connecticut were not intended among the reſt? If any Thing further were neceſſary on this Head, the circular Letter to the different Colonies, accompanying the Commiſſion, puts it beyond all Doubt. Part of the Letter to Connecticut has been quoted above---and in that to Plymouth Colony the King tells them, that "to the End there "might be no *Contentions and Differences among them in reſpect to* "*the Bounds* and Juriſdictions of their ſeveral Colonies, he had "ſent Commiſſioners to determine---as the Right might appear "by clear Evidence, or as they can ſettle it by mutual Conſent of "Parties, &c."

ARG. 15th. That there was a Confuſion and Interfering in the different New-England Grants which were parcelled out of the great original Plymouth Patent, and which made ſuch a Commiſſion neceſſary, agreeable to the Petition of the Parties, is a Fact well known; and it could hardly be otherwiſe, as the Geography of the Country was then not ſufficiently aſcertained, and different Perſons or Bodies of Men, had ſometimes ſolicited and obtained the ſame Parcels of Land.

The Maſſachuſetts Colony ſeems to have been the Parent of thoſe Confuſions. They Claim, ſays an early Writer, "Fort Al-"bany, and beyond it all the Land to the South Sea; and by "their South Sea Line they intrench upon New-Plymouth, "Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut, and in the Eaſt they have uſurp-"ed Captain Maſon's and Sir Ferdinando Gorges's Patents."----- "It is frequently very difficult, ſays Dr. Douglas, and almoſt impoſ-"ſible, to reconcile the Letter and Boundaries of two old Grants, "becauſe generally more was granted than had been ſurveyed, "and perhaps more than had been diſcovered.----Therefore Lines "were ill expreſſed---in looſe and general Terms, and frequently "*interfering*."

Mr. *Blome*, in his Account of the Colonies, as early as 1687, writes to the like Purpoſe.---Speaking of the great *North Virginia* or Plymouth Grant, he ſays, "This vaſt Tract of Land was can-"toned and divided into many leſſer Parcels, according as Adven-"turers preſented; which Grants being founded upon *uncertain* "and falſe Deſcriptions, and *Report* of ſome that travelled thi-"ther, did much *interfere* one with another, to the great Diſturb-"ance of the firſt Planters;" and that, for this Reaſon, "Charles "II. in 1664, ſent over four Commiſſioners to ſet *Bounds* to thoſe "that had encroached upon each other."

ARG. 16th. Having thus ſhewn the Neceſſity of ſuch a *Commiſſion*, and that it was iſſued upon the Petitions of the New-England Colonies themſelves, for the expreſs Purpoſe of ſettling their conteſted Limits; all that was legally done in Purſuance thereof muſt be binding on the Parties; and it was only by Virtue of the Determination of the Commiſſioners that the *defective* Limits of the Connecticut Charter were ſupplied, or that they can now claim any certain Bounds or Extent on the *Southerly* and *Weſterly* Side; and therefore if they reject any Part of the Bounds thus fixed by *Royal Authority*, they muſt reject the whole, and leave their Charter in its original *defective* State.

The Determination of the Commiſſioners was as follows, viz.

"By Virtue of his Majeſty's Commiſſion---We have heard the Difference about the Bounds of the Patents granted to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and to his Majeſty's Colony of Connecticut; and having deliberately conſidered all the Reaſons alledged by Mr. Allen, ſen. Mr. Gold, Mr, Richards, and Captain Winthrop, appointed by the Aſſembly held at Hartford October 13, 1664, to accompany John Winthrop, Eſq; the Governor of his Majeſty's Colony of Connecticut, to New-York, and to *agree* * *upon the Bounds of the ſaid Colony*, why the ſaid Long-Iſland ſhould be under the Government of Connecticut, which are too long here to be recited---We do declare and order, that the Southern Bounds of his Majeſty's Colony of Connecticut is the Sea, and that Long-Iſland is to be under the Government of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York---as is expreſſed by plain Words in the ſaid Patents reſpectively."---But this Part of the Determination is not material to the Point in Hand----What follows is the Part we are concerned with---The Commiſſioners go on and ſay---

"We alſo order and declare, that the Creek or River, called Mamaroneck, which is reputed to be about † Thirteen Miles to the Eaſt of Weſt-Cheſter, and a Line drawn from the Eaſt Point or Side, where the freſh Water falls into the Salt, at High Water Mark, *North North-Weſt to the Line of the Maſſachuſetts*, be the WESTERN BOUNDS *of the ſaid Colony of Connecticut*; and all Plantations lying *Weſtward* of that Creek and Line ſo drawn, to be under his Royal Highneſs's Government, and all Plantations lying Eaſtward of that Creek and Line, to be under the Government of Connecticut. Given under our Hands, at James's Fort in New-York, on the Iſland of Manhattan, this 1ſt Day of December, 1664. RICHARD NICOLLS, GEORGE CARTERET, S. MAVERICK."

This Determination of their Limits was aſſented to, and accepted in the moſt public and ſolemn Manner, in the Words following, without any Reſervation or further Claim, viz.---

"We the Governor and Commiſſioners of the General Aſſembly of Connecticut, do give our Conſent to the Limits and Bounds abovementioned, as Witneſs our Hands, -------- GOLD, JOHN WINTHROP, JOHN WINTHROP, jun. --------- ALLYN, ſen. -------- RICHARDS."

The above is taken from Copies of the Records of New-York, inſerted in the Council Books of Pennſylvania; and agrees exactly with the Copies inſerted in Smith's Hiſtory of New-York, which he certainly took from the public Records there.

The Author of the Saſquehanna Caſe, however, expreſſes the Aſſent, on the Part of Connecticut, differently. But if this Alteration was made with a View of having the Determination conſidered as obligatory upon Connecticut only, ſo far as New-York *Bounds* were in Queſtion, he is unfortunate in the Mode of Expreſſion; for even if the Aſſent of Connecticut had been in the Words he gives us, it is equally ſtrong, and that not only with reſpect to the *abſolute* Limits of the Colony, but of the Patent itſelf---The Words are, as he gives them---

"We underwritten, on Behalf of the Colony of Connecticut, have aſſented unto the Determination of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, in Relation to the *Bounds and Limits* of his Royal Highneſs the Duke's Patent, and the *Patent* to Connecticut."

It is indeed a nice Diſtinction which ſome have lately thought of, that becauſe New-York and Connecticut only were mentioned in this Settlement, the Boundary fixed could only be obligatory upon Connecticut, ſo far as New-York was concerned. There is not the leaſt Ground for this Diſtinction. No other Colonies or Powers, but thoſe two, could properly be mentioned; none elſe being immediately concerned. Two Patents were granted; one to Connecticut, the other to the Duke. The latter included all the Country from Delaware to Connecticut River, formerly the Dutch Claim by Preoccupancy. The latter, namely Connecticut Patent, had no certain Extent along the Coaſt; nor was it ever intended to include any Lands within the juſt Claim of the Dutch between Hudſon's and Connecticut River; but the Connecticut and New-Haven Colonies had over-run a great Part of the Lands in that Diſtrict. The Crown, by Conqueſt, being now ſolely veſted with thoſe Lands, had the only Right to parcel them out, and ſettle *conteſted Limits*. The Settlement ſo made was *abſolute* and *concluſive* as to the Parties concerned. "A *North-North-Weſt Line* from a certain well-known Point to the Line of the Maſſachuſetts, ſhall be the *Weſtern Bounds of the Colony of Connecticut*."---No Reſervation here, nor Referrence to any other Colony. It is as abſolute and explicit as the other Boundary, beyond which they could not go. "The Southern Bounds of Connecticut is the Sea."--They do not mean the Southern Bounds with *reſpect* to New-York, but the *abſolute* Southern Bounds of Connecticut. In the ſame abſolute and explicit Manner, the Governor and Commiſſioners give their Aſſent, viz.--"We Conſent to the Bounds and Limits abovementioned."---"We aſſent to the Determination of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners in Relation to the Bounds of the Duke's Patent, and the Patent of Connecticut."-----That is, they agree that the Line, fixed as above, ſhall be the abſolute Boundary of both.

Had Governor Winthrop and thoſe in Commiſſion with him, thought that, a Hundred Years afterwards, their Grand-Children would claim, by Virtue of their Charter, an immenſe Country Weſt of New-York, they would not have ſubſcribed their Aſſent in either of the Forms abovementioned, but would have ſaid, "We conſent to the above Lines or Limits, ſo far as concerns the Duke's Patent, ſaving to ourſelves our Charter Rights to the Weſtward." Such a Notion would have been treated with Ridicule at that Time, and certainly never entered into their Imagination.---- On the contrary, Mr. Winthrop had much Reaſon to be pleaſed at the Iſſue of his Negociation with the King's Commiſſioners. His *lame* and *defective* Charter had received a new Form and Birth, as much as if it had again paſſed the Royal Seals. It had now got an Eaſtern, Southern, Weſtern and Northern Boundary; explicit in Length and Direction. He had alſo got his Charter extended Weſtward much farther than he durſt propoſe, or expreſs, two Years before; ſo as now to include New-Haven, and the Country from Mamaroneck Eaſtward, which had been ſo long conteſted with the Dutch, and had been granted to the Duke as Part of the Dutch Country. In all this, he had the Advantage of the Crown Commiſſioners, as well as in perſuading them that a North-North-Weſt Line from Mamaroneck would keep on the Eaſt Side of Hudſon's River, whereas it would ſoon have croſſed it, and taken away the greateſt Part of the Duke's Territory ſo lately conquered from the Dutch. This Line was accordingly ſoon afterwards altered, and thrown into a Parallel to Hudſon's River, at twenty Miles Diſtance, being about a North Direction, which was finally confirmed by the Crown, March 28th, 1700, as the *Weſtern Boundary* of Connecticut.

---

* *The Words---" to agree upon the Bounds of the ſaid Colony"--- are left out of the State of the Caſe drawn up by Connecticut, for the* Opinion *of Council.*

† *In the Saſquehanna Caſe, they call it Twelve Miles.*

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

As many People are deſirous to know what Steps were taken by the Inhabitants of this City, on the late Application made to them by their Brethren of Boſton, upon receiving the Act of Parliament for ſhutting up their Port; and as it is reaſonable that, in a Matter of ſuch general Concern to the Liberties of ALL, *the Inhabitants of the different Counties of this Province ſhould be made acquainted with the Proceedings of the Metropolis, that they may approve or diſſent from them, as they ſhall ſee Cauſe; you are therefore requeſted to publiſh the following Articles, viz.*

At a Meting of between Two and Three Hundred of the reſpectable Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, at the City Tavern, on Friday Evening, May 20, 1774.

AGREED,

THAT a Committee be appointed, to correſpond with our Siſter Colonies.

That John Dickinſon, Eſq; William Smith, D. D.* Edward Pennington,* Joſeph Fox, John Nixon,* John M. Neſbit, Samuel Howell,* Thomas Mifflin,* Joſeph Read, Thomas Wharton, jun.*, Benjamin Marſhal, Joſeph Moulder,* Thomas Barclay,* George Clymer,* Charles Thomſon,* Jeremiah Warder, jun.* John Cox,* John Gibſon,* and Thomas Penroſe, compoſe the Committee of Correſpondence, until an Alteration is made by a more general Meeting of the Inhabitants.

That the Committee be inſtructed to write to the People of Boſton, that we truly feel for their unhappy ſituation, that we conſider them as ſuffering in the general Cauſe, that we recommend to them Firmneſs, Prudence and Moderation, and that we ſhall continue to evince our firm Adherence to the Cauſe of American Liberty.

That the above Reſolutions be tranſmitted by the Committee to the other Colonies.

That the Committee be inſtructed to apply to the Governor, to call the Aſſembly of the Province.

That they be authorized to call a Meeting of the Inhabitants when neceſſary.

On the Day following, thoſe Gentlemen of the Committee whoſe Names are marked thus*, having met, the following Letter was drawn up and ſigned by them, to be immediately forwarded by Mr. Paul Riviere to Boſton. Copies of it have alſo been tranſmitted to New-York, and moſt of the Southern Colonies. The Gentlemen of the Committee who did not attend at the firſt Meeting, were prevented by neceſſary Buſineſs, but the Proceedings of that Meeting have been ſince fully approved by them.

A LETTER from the Committee of the City of Philadelphia, to the Committee of Boſton, dated May 21, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have received your very intereſting Letter, together with a Letter from the Town of Boſton, and the Vote they have paſſed on the preſent alarming Occaſion, and ſuch Meaſures have been purſued thereon as the Shortneſs of the Time would allow. To collect the Senſe of this large City is difficult; and when their Senſe is obtained, they muſt not conſider themſelves as authorized to judge or to act for this populous Province, in a Buſineſs ſo deeply intereſting as the preſent is to all *Britiſh America*.

"A very reſpectable Number of the Inhabitants of this City was, however, aſſembled laſt Evening, to conſult what was proper to be done; and after reading the ſundry Papers you tranſmitted to us, and alſo a Letter from the Committee of Correſpondence in New-York, the encloſed *Reſolves* were paſſed, in which you may be aſſured we are *ſincere*, and that you are conſidered as now ſuffering in the *general Cauſe*.

"But what further Advice to offer you, on this ſad Occaſion, is a Matter of the greateſt Difficulty; which not only requires more mature Deliberation, but alſo that we ſhould take the neceſſary Steps to obtain the general Sentiments of our Fellow Inhabitants of this Province, as well as of our Siſter Colonies. If ſatisfying the Eaſt-India Company for the Damage they have ſuſtained, would put an End to this unhappy Controverſy, and leave us on the Footing of conſtitutional Liberty for the future, it is preſumed that neither you nor we could continue a Moment in Doubt what Part to act; for it is not the Value of the Tax, but *the indefeaſible Right of giving and granting our own Money* (*a* RIGHT FROM WHICH WE CAN NEVER RECEDE) that is the Matter now in Conſideration.

"By what Means the truly deſirable Circumſtance of a Reconciliation and future Harmony with our Mother Country, on conſtitutional Grounds, may be obtained, is indeed a weighty Queſtion: Whether by the Method you have ſuggeſted, of a general *Non-importation* and *Non-exportation* Agreement, or by a general Congreſs of Deputies from the different Colonies, clearly to ſtate what we conceive to be our Rights, and to make a Claim or Petition of them to his Majeſty, in firm but decent and dutiful Terms (ſo as that we may know by what Line to conduct ourſelves in future) are now the great Points to be determined. The latter Method, we have Reaſon to think, would be moſt agreeable to the People of this Province, and the firſt Step that ought to be taken. The former may be reſerved as our laſt Reſource, ſhould the other fail; which, we truſt, will not be the Caſe, as many wiſe and good Men in the Mother County begin to ſee the Neceſſity of a good Underſtanding with the Colonies, upon the general Plan of *Liberty* as well as *Commerce*.

We ſhall endeavour, as ſoon as poſſible, to collect the Sentiments of the People of this Province, and of the neighbouring Colonies, on theſe grand Queſtions; and ſhould alſo be glad to know your Sentiments thereon. In the mean Time, with ſincere Fellow-feelings for your Sufferings, and great Regard to your Perſons.--We are, *&c.*

N. B. Thoſe marked with * after their Names, ſigned the above Letter, Buſineſs and private Avocations having prevented the reſt from attending.

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,
At his STORE, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, HATH FOR SALE,

A FEW GOODS, of a neat Quality, conſiſting of printed Cottons and Calicoes, flaxen Ozenbrigs, Linen and Cotton Checks and Stripes, Bed Furniture, Mantuas, Durants, Tammies, ſtriped and plain Camblets, Dorſeteens, Wool Cards, Braſs Candleſticks, black Jacks, and neat flowered Tin Quart Mugs, Writing Paper; Pepper, Alſpice; Rice, by the Caſk, or leſſer Quantity; French Indigo, Braziletto and Logwood, &c. &c.

N. B. He alſo keeps an INSURANCE-OFFICE for Shipping, as uſual.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

LETTER III.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE BRITISH COLONIES IN AMERICA.

BRETHREN,

THESE are the Words of the declaratory Act, mentioned in the laſt Letter, " Whereas ſeveral of the Houſes of Repreſentatives in his Majeſty's Colonies and Plantations in *America* have of late, AGAINST LAW, claimed to themſelves, or to the General Aſſemblies of the ſame, the SOLE and EXCLUSIVE Right of impoſing Duties and TAXES upon his Majeſty's SUBJECTS IN THE SAID COLONIES AND PLANTATIONS; and have, in Purſuance of ſuch Claim, paſſed certain Votes, Reſolutions and Orders, DEROGATORY TO THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT, and inconſiſtent with the Dependancy of the ſaid Colonies and Plantations, &c. therefore be it declared, &c. that the ſaid Colonies and Plantations in *America* have been, are, and of Right ought to be, ſubordinate unto, and dependant upon the imperial Crown and Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and that the King's Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of *Great-Britain*, in Parliament aſſembled, had, HATH, and OF RIGHT OUGHT TO HAVE, full Power and Authority to make Laws and Statutes, of ſufficient Force and Validity to BIND the Colonies and People of AMERICA, Subjects of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER."

From the Croud of Objects, each preſſing for Attention, that preſent themſelves to the Mind of a *Britiſh American*, on reading this Act, I beg Leave to ſelect and particularly mention only two, that you, collecting them, and taking a juſt View of your preſent Situations, may feel *that* and only *that* Reſentment, ſpringing from Virtue, and guided by Wiſdom, which the moſt worthy and the moſt peaceable Men muſt approve.

The Reſolutions, &c. mentioned in this Act, were thoſe cauſed by the Stamp-act. Theſe principal Points are firmly aſſerted in them----*the excluſive Right of Taxation*, and the *Right of Trial by Jury*. The Parliament, well knowing how harſh and jarring it would ſound in Engliſh Ears to ſay, the Right of Trial by Jury was " *derogatory to the legiſlative Authority of Parliament*, and INCONSISTENT *with the Dependancy of the Colonies*, planted their moſt direct Battery againſt the Right of Taxation----Common-Senſe and the Experience of all Nations, AS NOT A SINGLE INSTANCE OCCURS TO THE CONTRARY, convincing them, if *that* gave Way, a general Ruin would ſoon enſue, and all the reſt would follow in the Train of the Chief, like captive *Nobles* attending their conquered *Prince*.

However, not quite ſatisfied with the ſlow Work of exterminating them in Detail, but improving upon an impartial Hint, it was judged fitteſt, upon the whole, ſo to conſolidate them, that, as if the *Britiſh-Americans* had but " ONE NECK," a SINGLE *Stroke* might diſpatch Millions----by ſubjecting us *at once* to the Decrees of Parliament, IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER.

Widely different was the Act of the 6th of George the Firſt, Chap. 5th, " for the better ſecuring the Dependancy of the Kingdom of *Ireland*," &c. By that Act *Ireland* was declared " to be ſubordinate unto and dependant upon the Imperial CROWN[*] of *Great-Britain*." Theſe Words " and Parliament" are not in it. It is ſaid indeed, that " the King, with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords and Commons of *Great-Britain*, in Parliament aſſembled, had, and of Right ought to have, Power and Authority to make Laws and Statutes, of ſufficient Force and Validity to bind the Kingdom and People of *Ireland*."

Compare the Act, and you will find the Act for *America* copied from that of *Ireland*; but in the laſt mentioned, the annihilating Words---" IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER" are not to be found. The People of Ireland have been for ſeveral Centuries bound by *Engliſh* Statutes for regulating their Trade, and for other Purpoſes, and this Statute, therefore, only aſſerted the USUAL Authority over them. Their Vitals, the excluſive Right of Taxation, and the Right of Trial by Jury, have been preſerved. If it was the Intention of the Britiſh Parliament to exerciſe a " Power and Authority" over that Kingdom, deſtructive of theſe Rights, it is not expreſſed----it is not implied. Why were the unlimited Words omitted in that Act? Or, why when the Lords and Commons were copying a Pattern, which their Fathers ſet them, did they deform the Tranſcript by ſuch Eaſtern Flouriſhes.

The Truth is--the Fathers too much revered the Engliſh Principles, for which they had been upon the Point of ſhedding their Blood in placing their Sovereign on his Throne, ſo flagrantly to violate them----or, if their Conduct was not directed by Juſtice, they dared not thus to provoke the brave, generous Inhabitants of that antient Kingdom.

" *Are there yet the Treaſurers of Wickedneſs in the Houſe, and the*
" *ſcant Meaſure, that is abominable. The rich Men thereof are full*
" *of Violence.*" MICAH, Ch. vi.

To P. P. *Author of the* " LETTERS *to the* INHABITANTS *of the* BRITISH COLONIES *in* AMERICA."---

SIR,

THE declaratory Act, paſſed by the Parliament, at the Time they repealed the Stamp-act, was ſuch a Violation of the Conſtitution, ſuch an Aſſumption of new Powers, ſo ſubverſive of Liberty, and ſo deſtructive of Property, that it deſerves particular Obſervation, That it has hitherto paſſed unnoticed, is owing to the Gratitude and Joy with which America received the Repeal of the Stamp-act. For the ſame Reaſon the Principle, on which the Repeal was founded, was ſuffered to paſs without Animadverſion; and the People, who claimed the Repeal as a Point of *Equity and Right*, received it with Gratitude as a *free Gift*.

The Engliſh Conſtitution, whoſe Object is Liberty, has, for the preſerving that Liberty, and for the Security of Property, veſted peculiar Powers in the different Branches of the Legiſlature, which are to be exerciſed for the Good and Safety of the Subject. Salus Populi ſuprema Lex eſt. The Abuſe of theſe Powers, or the Attempt of one Branch of the Legiſlature to extend its peculiar Powers, ſo as to abridge thoſe of the others, has been the Foundation of many Civil Wars and Struggles in Britain.

From the earlieſt Period of the Engliſh Conſtitution, it has ever been deemed the Prerogative of the Crown to grant Charters to the Subjects, and Terms of Capitulation to conquered Countries, who were taken under the Dominion of the Crown. And the Statute of quo warranto, 18th of Edw. 1. expreſly declares, that, " illi qui habent Chartas regales, ſecundum Chartas iſtas et earundem Plenitudinem judicentur." On which Statute Lord Coke obſerves, " in the firſt Place, that as it was enacted, ex ſpeciali Gratia Domini Regis, " *it binds the King*," and *conſequently in binding the King, muſt alſo bind his Parliament*; in the ſecond Place, from the Words earundem Plenitudinem, that this Statute is to be conſtrued " as fully and beneficially for the Charters, as the Law was taken at the Time when Charters were granted." In the third Place, ſays he, " certainly this ancient Statute was a Direction to the Sages of the Law, for their Conſtruction of the King's Charters, as it appeareth in our Books."---

On this Foundation reſts the declaratory Act reſpecting Ireland. When Henry the 2d. conquered Ireland, he granted the Iriſh Peace, and annexed them to his Crown on this Condition, " That the Kingdom and People of Ireland ſhould for ever be governed by the ſame *mild Laws* as England was governed." And the Statute paſſed in the 31 Edward 3d. confirms and renews this Charter, by declaring, that his Majeſty's Subjects in Ireland, being either Natives of that Kingdom, or Engliſh-born Subjects only reſident there, " ſint veri Anglici, et ſub eiſdem degant Domino et Regimine, et eiſdem Legibus utantur." And hence the Act of the 6th G. 1. Chap. 6, aſſumes no *new* Power, lays no *new* Reſtrictions upon his Majeſty's good Subjects of Ireland, nor claims any *new* Right, but ſimply declares " that the King's Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, HATH *full Power and Authority* to make Laws, of ſufficient Force and Validity to bind the Kingdom and People of Ireland.

Here is no Charter violated, no Claim of Power to deprive them of Property, or levy Taxes on them without their Conſent. Their Parliament, their Right of Trial by Jury, and of granting Supplies to their King in their own Way for the Support of Government, Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and Defence of the Kingdom, remain untouched. But the declaratory Act paſſed againſt America 5 of Geo. III. in Violation of their Charters, declares, that the CLAIM of the Houſes of Repreſentatives in his Majeſty's Colonies and Plantations in *America*, to the SOLE and EXCLUSIVE RIGHT of impoſing Duties and Taxes upon his Majeſty's Subjects in the ſaid Colonies and Plantations, is AGAINST LAW; that the Votes, Reſolutions and Orders, paſſed in Purſuance of ſuch Claim, are DEROGATORY TO THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT; that the ſaid Colonies and Plantations in *America* have been, are, and OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE, ſubordinate unto, and dependant upon, the imperial Crown and PARLIAMENT of *Great-Britain*, and that the King's Majeſty, by and with the Advice, &c. hath and OF RIGHT OUGHT TO HAVE full Power and Authority to make Laws and Statutes, of ſufficient Force and Validity to BIND the Colonies and People of *America*, Subjects of the Crown of *Great-Britain* IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER. What is this but with the high Hand of Power to break down the Barriers of the Conſtitution, and make us *Tenants at Will* of our Lives, Liberty and Property.---

There was a Time when the Crown held Lands in England, " ſacra, patrimonia, coronæ," the annual Rent of which, if now reſumed, would amount to near Four Millions Sterling. Theſe have been conveyed to Subjects, and are now held by Virtue of Charters from the Crown. If the Chartæ regales or Chartered Rights of the Colonies can be violated and annuled by Parliament, what Security can the Poſſeſſors of thoſe Lands have for the Eſtates they enjoy. Let the Parliament try the Experiment on their Fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain, and judge of the Temper and Diſpoſition of the Colonies, by the Effect ſuch a Step will produce among themſelves. I am, Sir,

A LOYAL AMERICAN. A. B.

ERRATA in the 2d Letter. For this Kind r. " the Kind;" for Alexander ſcorns it, r. " Alexanders ſcorn;" for Proſperity of us, r. " Poſterity of us;" for Fees and Salaries, r. " Salaries."

WILLIAMSBURGH (*Virginia*) *May* 26.

ON Tueſday laſt the Honourable the Houſe of Burgeſſes came to the following Reſolution, which was directed to be forthwith printed and publiſhed: " This Houſe being deeply impreſſed " with the Apprehenſion of the great Dangers to be derived to Bri- " tiſh America from the hoſtile Invaſion of the City of Boſton, in " our Siſter Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, whoſe Commerce and " Harbour are, on the 1ſt of June next, to be ſtopped by an armed " Force, deem it highly neceſſary that the ſaid 1ſt Day of June " be ſet apart by the Members of this Houſe as a Day of Faſting, " Humiliation and Prayer, devoutly to implore the Divine Inter- " poſition for averting the heavy Calamity, which threatens De- " ſtruction to our Civil Rights, and the Evils of Civil War; to " give us one Heart, and one Mind, firmly to oppoſe, by all juſt " and proper Means, every Injury to American Rights; and that " the Minds of his Majeſty, and his Parliament, may be inſpired " from above with Wiſdom, Moderation and Juſtice, to remove " from the loyal People of America all Cauſe of Danger from a " continued Purſuit of Meaſures pregnant with their Ruin.

" *Ordered*, therefore, That the Members of this Houſe do at- " tend in their Places at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon, on the " ſaid Firſt Day of June next, in Order to proceed with the Speaker " and the Mace to the Church in this City for the Purpoſe afore- " ſaid; and that the Rev. Mr. Price be appointed to read Prayers, " and the Rev. Mr. Gwatkin to preach a Sermon ſuitable to the " Occaſion."

Upon the Rev. Mr. Gwatkin's petitioning to be excuſed from complying with this Appointment, the Rev. Mr. Price, Chaplain to the Houſe, was directed to preach in his Stead.

Friday, May 27. Yeſterday, between Three and Four o'Clock P. M. the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore ſent a Meſſage to the Hon. the Houſe of Burgeſſes, by the Clerk of the Council, requiring their immediate Attendance in the Council Chamber, when his Excellency ſpoke to them as follows:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

" I have in my Hand a Paper, publiſhed by Order of your Houſe, conceived in ſuch Terms, as reflect highly upon his Majeſty and the Parliament of Great-Britain; which makes it neceſſary for me to diſſolve you, and you are diſſolved accordingly."---

And this Day, at 10 o'Clock, the Honourable Members of the late Houſe of Burgeſſes met, by Agreement, at the Long Room in the Raleigh Tavern, in this City, called the Apollo, when the following Agreement was unanimouſly entered into by that Patriotic Aſſembly, in Support of the conſtitutional Liberties of AMERICA, againſt the late oppreſſive Act of the Britiſh Parliament reſpecting the Town of Boſton, which, in the End, muſt affect all the other Colonies.

" We his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the late Repreſentatives of the good People of this Country, having been deprived, by the ſudden Interpoſition of the executive Part of this Government, from giving our Countrymen the Advice we wiſhed to convey to them in a legiſlative Capacity, find ourſelves under the hard Neceſſity of adopting this, the only Method we have left, of pointing out to our Countrymen ſuch Meaſures as, in our Opinion, are beſt fitted to ſecure our deareſt Rights and Liberties from Deſtruction, by the heavy Hand of Power now lifted againſt North-America. With much Grief we find that our dutiful Applications to Great-Britain for Security of our juſt, antient, and conſtitutional Rights, have been not only diſregarded, but that a determined Syſtem is formed, and preſſed, for reducing the Inhabitants of Britiſh America to Slavery, by ſubjecting them to the Payment of Taxes, impoſed without the Conſent of the People or their Repreſentatives; and that, in Purſuit of this Syſtem, we find an Act of the Britiſh Parliament, lately paſſed, for the ſtopping the Harbour and Commerce of the Town of Boſton, in our Siſter Colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay, until the People there ſubmit to the Payment of ſuch unconſtitutional Taxes, and which Act moſt violently and arbitrarily deprives them of their Property in Wharves, erected by private Perſons, at their own great and proper Expence; which Act is, in our Opinion, a moſt dangerous Attempt to deſtroy the conſtitutional Liberty and Rights of all North-America. It is further our Opinion, that as TEA, on its Importation into America, is charged with a Duty, impoſed by Parliament, for the Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue, without the Conſent of the People, it ought not to be uſed by any Perſon who wiſhes well to the conſtitutional Rights and Liberty of Britiſh America. And whereas the India Company have ungenerouſly attempted the Ruin of America, by ſending many Ships loaded with Tea into the Colonies, thereby intending to fix a Precedent in Favour of arbitrary Taxation, we deem it highly proper, and do accordingly recommend it ſtrongly to our Countrymen, not to purchaſe or uſe any Kind of Eaſt-India Commodity whatſoever, except Salt-petre and Spices, until the Grievances of America are redreſſed. We are further clearly of Opinion, that an Attack made on one of our Siſter Colonies, to compel Submiſſion to arbitrary Taxes, is an Attack made on all Britiſh America, and threatens Ruin to the Rights of all, unleſs the united Wiſdom of the whole be applied. And for this Purpoſe it is recommended to the Committee of Correſpondence, that they communicate with their ſeveral correſponding Committees, on the Expediency of appointing Deputies from the ſeveral Colonies of Britiſh America, to meet in general Congreſs, at ſuch Place annually as ſhall be thought moſt convenient; there to deliberate on thoſe general Meaſures, which the united Intereſts of America may from Time to Time require.

" A tender Regard for the Intereſt of our Fellow Subjects, the Merchants and Manufacturers of Great-Britain, prevents us from going further at this Time; moſt earneſtly hoping, that the unconſtitutional Principle of taxing the Colonies without their Conſent will not be perſiſted in, thereby to compel us, againſt our Wills, to avoid all commercial Intercourſe with Britain. Wiſhing them and our People free and happy, we are their affectionate Friends, the late Repreſentatives of Virginia."

The above was immediately ſigned by the Honourable the Speaker and all the Members of the late Houſe of Burgeſſes, as well as by a Number of Clergymen, and other Inhabitants of the Colony, who, after having maturely conſidered the Contents of the Aſſociation, did moſt cordially approve and accede thereto.

Extract of a Letter from London.

" *There is a Perſuaſion here, that America will ſee, without any Interpoſition, the Ruin of Boſton. It is of the laſt Importance to the general Cauſe, that your Conduct ſhould prove the Opinion erroneous. If once it is perceived that you may be attacked and deſtroyed Piecemeal, it is certain that every Part, in Turn, will feel the Vengeance which it would not unite to repel, and a general Slavery muſt enſue. The Colonies ſhould never forget Lord North's Declaration in the Houſe of Commons, that he would not liſten to the Complaint of America till ſhe was at his Feet. The Character of Lord North, and a Conſideration of what ſurpriſing Things he has effected towards enſlaving this Country, makes me own that I tremble for yours. Plauſible, deep and treacherous, he has no Paſſions to divert him, no Purſuits of Pleaſure to withdraw him from the accurſed Deſign of deliberately deſtroying the Liberty of his Country. A perfect Adept in the Arts of Corruption, and indefatigable in the Application of them, he effects great Ends by Means almoſt magical, becauſe they are unſeen. In four Years he has overcome the moſt formidable Oppoſition in this Country, from which the Duke of Grafton fled with Terror. At the ſame Time, he has effectually enſlaved the Eaſt-India Company, and made the vaſt Revenue and Territory of India, in Effect, a Royal Patronage. Fluſhed with theſe Succeſſes, he now attacks America; and certainly, if we are not both firm, united and wiſe, he will triumph in the ſame Manner over us. In my Opinion, a general Reſolution of the Colonies to break off all commercial Intercourſe with this Country, till they are ſecured in their Liberties, is the only adviſable and ſure Mode of Defence.*"

ANNAPOLIS, June 2.

On Saturday Evening, his Excellency Governor Eden ſet out from this City for Patuxent, to embark on board the Annapolis, Capt. Eden, for London. His Excellency propoſes to return in a few Months, with his Lady and Family, to this Province.

The General Aſſembly of this Province, which ſtood prorogued to Monday, the 11th Day of July, is further prorogued to Monday, the 24th Day of October next.

To the PRINTERS.

Annapolis, May 30, 1774.

A publication of the incloſed proteſt, ſupported by a conſiderable number of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, will, it is preſumed, furniſh the moſt authentic grounds, for determining the ſenſe of the majority, on a queſtion of the laſt importance.

WE whoſe names are ſubſcribed, inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, conceive it our clear right, and moſt incumbent duty, to expreſs our cordial and explicit diſapprobation, of a reſolution, which was carried by forty-ſeven againſt thirty-one at the meeting, held on the 27th inſtant.

The reſolution againſt which we proteſt in the face of the world is the following.

" That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the gentlemen " of the law of this province bring no ſuit for the recovery of " any debt, due from any inhabitant of this province to any in- " habitant of Great-Britain, until the ſaid act be repealed."

DISSENTIENT,

I. Becauſe we are impreſſed with a full conviction, that this reſolution is founded in treachery and raſhneſs, in as much as it is big with bankruptcy and ruin to thoſe inhabitants of Great-Britain, who, relying with unlimited ſecurity on our good faith and integrity, have made us maſters of their fortunes; condemning them UNHEARD, for not having interpoſed their influence with Parliament in favour of the town of Boſton, without duly weighing the force with which that influence would probably have operated, or whether, in their conduct, they were actuated by wiſdom and policy, or by CORRUPTION and AVARICE.

II. Becauſe whilſt the inhabitants of Great-Britain are partially deſpoiled of every legal remedy to recover what is juſtly due to them, no proviſion is made to prevent us from being harraſſed by the proſecution of internal ſuits, but our fortunes and perſons are left at the mercy of domeſtic creditors, without a poſſibility of extricating ourſelves, unleſs by a general convulſion; an event, in the contemplation of ſober reaſon, replete with horror.

III. Becauſe our credit as a commercial people will expire under the wound; for what confidence can poſſibly be repoſed in thoſe, who ſhall have exhibited the moſt avowed and moſt ſtriking proof, that they are not to be bound by obligations as ſacred as human invention can ſuggeſt!

At a Meeting of a conſiderable Number of Magiſtrates and other moſt reſpectable Inhabitants of Queen Anne's County, *at* Queens Town, *on the* 30*th Day of May*, 1774, *in order to deliberate upon the Tendency and Effect of the* Act of Parliament for blocking up the Port and Harbour of Boſton.

DULY conſidering and deeply affected with the Proſpect of the unhappy Situation of Great-Britain and Britiſh America under any Kind of Diſunion, this Meeting think themſelves obliged by all the Ties which ever ought to preſerve a firm Union amongſt Americans, as ſpeedily as poſſible to make known their Sentiments to their diſtreſſed Brethren of Boſton, and therefore publiſh to the World----

" That they look upon the Cauſe of Boſton, in its Conſequences, to be the common Cauſe of America.

" That the Act of Parliament, for blocking up the Port and Harbour of Boſton, appears to them a cruel and oppreſſive Invaſion of their natural Rights as Men, and conſtitutional Rights as Engliſh Subjects; and if not repealed, will be a Foundation for the utter Deſtruction of American Freedom.

" That all legal and conſtitutional Means ought to be uſed by all America, for procuring a Repeal of the ſaid Act of Parliament.

" That the only effectual Means for obtaining ſuch Repeal, they are at preſent of Opinion, is an Aſſociation, under the ſtrongeſt Ties, for breaking off all commercial Connections with Great-Britain, until the ſaid Act of Parliament be repealed, and the Right ASSUMED by Parliament, of taxing America *in all Caſes whatſoever*, be given up, and American Freedom aſcertained and ſettled upon a permanent and conſtitutional Foundation.

" That the moſt practicable Mode of forming ſuch an effectual Aſſociation they conceive to be, a general Meeting of the Gentlemen who are already, or ſhall be appointed Committees, to form an American Intercourſe and Correſpondence upon this moſt intereſting Occaſion.

" That in the mean Time, they will form ſuch particular Aſſociation, as to them ſhall ſeem effectual, yet profeſſing themſelves ready to join in any reaſonable general One, that may be deviſed as aforeſaid.

" That theſe Sentiments be immediately forwarded, to be printed in the next Maryland and Pennſylvania Gazettes.

" That Edward Tilghman, Solomon Wright, Turbutt Wright, John Browne, Richard Tilghman Earle, James Hollyday, Thomas Wright, William Hemeſley, Adam Gray, Clement Sewell, Richard Tilghman, James Kent, John Kerr, James Bordley and William Bruff, be a Committee of Correſpondence and Intercourſe, until ſome Alteration is made in this Appointment by a more general Meeting." Atteſted, by

JAMES EARLE, Clerk of the Committee.

At a GENERAL MEETING *of the* FREEHOLDERS, GENTLEMEN, MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, *and other* INHABITANTS *of* Baltimore County, *held at the Court-houſe of the ſaid County on Tueſday, the* 31*ſt of May*, 1774.

Capt. CHARLES RIDGELY, Chairman.

RESOLVED I.

THAT it is the Opinion of this Meeting, that the Town of Boſton is now ſuffering in the common Cauſe of *America*, and that it is the Duty of every Colony in America to unite in the moſt effectual Means to obtain a Repeal of the late ACT *of Parliament for blocking up the Harbour of Boſton.---Diſſentient three.*

---

[*] " *A Tax granted by the Parliament of England ſhall not bind thoſe of* Ireland, *becauſe they are not ſummoned to our Parliament*;" *and again*, " Ireland *hath a Parliament of its own, and maketh and altereth Laws; and our Statutes do not bind them, becauſe they do not ſend Knights to our Parliament: But their* Perſons *are the* King's Subjects, *like as the Inhabitants of* Calais, Gaſcoigny, *and* Guienne, *while they continued under the King's Subjection.*"

BLACKSTONE, Vol. 1, P. 101, from the Year Books.

II. That it is the Opinion of this Meeting, that if the Colonies come into a joint Reſolution to ſtop Importations from, and Exportations to Great-Britain and the Weſt Indies, until the Act for blocking up the Harbour of Boſton be repealed, the ſame may be the Means of preſerving North America in her Liberties.---*Diſſentient three.*

III. That therefore the Inhabitants of this County will join in an Aſſociation with the ſeveral Counties in this Province, and the principal Colonies in America, to put a Stop to Exports to Great-Britain and the Weſt-Indies, after the 1ſt Day of October next, or ſuch other Day as may be agreed on, and to put a Stop to the Imports from Great-Britain, after the 1ſt Day of December next, or ſuch other Day as may be agreed upon, until the ſaid Act ſhall be repealed, and that ſuch Aſſociation ſhall be upon OATH.---*Diſſentient nine.*

IV. *Unanimouſly.*---That it is the Opinion of this Meeting that, as the moſt effectual Means of uniting all Parts of this Province in ſuch Aſſociation as propoſed, a general Congreſs of Deputies from each County be held at Annapolis, at ſuch Time as may be agreed upon, and that if agreeable to the Senſe of our Siſter Colonies, Delegates ſhall be appointed from this Province to attend a general Congreſs of Delegates from the other Colonies, at ſuch Time and Place as ſhall be agreed on, in order to ſettle and eſtabliſh a general Plan of Conduct for the important Purpoſes afore-mentioned.

V. *Unanimouſly.*---That the Inhabitants of this County will, and it is the Opinion of this Meeting, that this Province ought to break off all Trade and Dealings with that Colony, Province or Town, which ſhall decline or refuſe to come into ſimilar Reſolutions with a Majority of the Colonies.

VI. That Capt. Charles Ridgely, Charles Ridgely, Son of John, Walter Tolley, jun. Thomas Cockey Deye, William Lux, Robert Alexander, Samuel Purviance, jun. John Moale, Andrew Buchanan, and George Riſteau, be a Committee to attend a general Meeting at Annapolis. And that the ſame Gentlemen, together with John Smith, Thomas Harriſon, William Buchanan, Benjamin Nicholſon, Thomas Sollars, William Smith, James Gittings, Richard Moale, Jonathan Plowman, and William Spear, be a Committee of Correſpondence to receive and anſwer all Letters, and on any Emergency to call a general Meeting, and that any 6 of the Number have Power to Act.

VII. That a Copy of the Proceedings be tranſmitted to the ſeveral Counties of this Province, directed to their Committee of Correſpondence, and be alſo publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette, to evince to all the World the Senſe they entertain of the Invaſion of their Conſtitutional Rights and Liberties.

VIII. That the Chairman be deſired to return the Thanks of this Meeting to the Gentlemen of the Committee of Correſpondence from Annapolis, for their polite perſonal Attendance, in Conſequence of an Invitation by the Committee of Correſpondence for Baltimore-Town.

Signed by Order,

WILLIAM LUX, Clerk.

SALEM, May 24.

We have juſt heard, that the Town of Marblehead have unanimouſly agreed to join the GRAND UNION now forming for the Salvation of AMERICAN LIBERTY. Their Meeting was opened with an excellent Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Whitwell.

A Copy of an Addreſs from ſundry Perſons in Boſton to Gov. Hutchinſon, being read at the Meeting in Marblehead, and containing Matters that appeared to the Inhabitants palpably abſurd, was honoured with a *general Hiſs.*

BOSTON, May 26.

Yeſterday, according to Charter, the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of the Province met at the State-Houſe, and after the Gentlemen, who had been returned Repreſentatives, were ſworn in, and had ſubſcribed, they choſe for their Speaker the Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Eſq; who being approved by the Governor, they choſe for their Clerk Mr. Samuel Adams, after which, with the Governor and Council of laſt Year, they proceeded to the old Brick Meeting-Houſe, and heard an excellent Sermon on the 2d Verſe of the 19th Chap. of Proverbs, *When the Righteous are in Authority, the People rejoice; but when the Wicked bear Rule, the People mourn.*

After an elegant Entertainment (at which were preſent with his Excellency, the Gentlemen of the Council, the Houſe of Repreſentatives, the Clergy, the Officers, civil and military, and ſeveral other Gentlemen) many loyal Toaſts were drank, and Guns fired from the ſeveral Batteries.

In the Afternoon the Honourable Commons Houſe of Repreſentatives met, and choſe in 27 Gentlemen Counſellors for the Year enſuing.

Next Day his Excellency, according to his Privilege by Charter, rejected the following 13 of the Number, viz. The Hon. James Bowdoin, Samuel Dexter, John Winthrop, Timothy Danielſon, Benjamin Auſtin, William Philips, Michael Farley, James Preſcot, John Adams, Norton Quincy, Jerethmael Bowers, Enoch Freeman, and Jedidiah Foſter, Eſquires.

His Excellency was this Day pleaſed to make the following SPEECH to both Houſes.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

HIS Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint me Governor and Captain General of his Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and my Commiſſions having been read and publiſhed, I have met you for the Election of Counſellors for the enſuing Year; on which Buſineſs you have been convened agreeable to your Charter. And as that Work is finiſhed, you will proceed as you ſhall judge fit, to the Conſideration of ſuch other Matters as may properly come before you, and that you judge ought to be entered upon previous to the firſt of next Month. And you will be aſſured that I ſhall with Pleaſure concur with you to the utmoſt of my Power in all Matters that tend to the Welfare and Proſperity of the Province.

I make Mention of the firſt of next Month, becauſe I have the King's particular Commands for holding the General Court at Salem, from that Day, until his Majeſty ſhall have ſignified his Royal Will and Pleaſure for holding it again at Boſton.

The Honour of my Appointment to the Command of this Government being ſo lately conferred, and the Time ſince I took it upon me ſo very ſhort, I have not at preſent any Matter to lay before you, farther than to acquaint you, that the Provincial Treaſurer having informed me, that ſufficient Proviſion is made for the Redemption of the Government Securities that are now, and will become due in June, 1775, you will have no other Burden upon you, but to ſupply the Treaſury for the Support of Government for the enſuing Year.

T. GAGE.

Council Chamber, May 26, 1774.

Tueſday laſt the Juſtices of the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, preſented the following ADDRESS to his Excellency Governor GAGE.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THOMAS GAGE, Eſq;

Governor, Commander in Chief, and Vice-Admiral of ſaid Province, and Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's Forces in North-America.

SIR,

THE Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of General Seſſions of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, are happy in having an Opportunity, before the Cloſe of their preſent Term, at once to teſtify their Loyalty to the King, to pay your Excellency their dutiful Reſpects on your Advancement to the Chair of Government in this Province.

The Appointment of a Gentleman of your Excellency's Eminence and Character, we eſteem as a Mark of the Royal Favour. We flatter ourſelves that it will be acceptable to the People over whom you preſide, as it may afford them Encouragement that the Powers with which you are inveſted, will invariably be applied to the Promotion of their Peace and Proſperity, and thereby they may loſe the Remembrance of their former Troubles.

We are ſenſible that the Cares of Government are at all Times burthenſome, and more peculiarly ſo when encreaſed by any public Diſſenſions. We therefore wiſh your Excellency *that* Wiſdom which is from above, to direct you in every Department both of Office and Duty, and that under your Auſpices the People of your Charge may ever enjoy the *Benefits* reſulting from a juſt and due Execution of the Laws, even Security to their Perſons and Property, and the Happineſs of Britiſh Subjects.

The Adminiſtration of Juſtice we conſider as the principal Duty of Kings: In this View, conformable to *our* Duty, we would tender your Excellency the earlieſt Aſſurances that the executive Powers wherewith we are intruſted, by our Commiſſion, ſhall in all Reſpects be employed for the Preſervation of the Peace and good Order of this Country; and that both as Citizens and Magiſtrates, we will afford every Aſſiſtance in our Power, towards rendering your Excellency's Adminiſtration eaſy and happy to yourſelf, and effective of the moſt permanent Tranquility and Welfare of this Community.

To which Addreſs his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Loyalty you expreſs to the King, and your kind Addreſs to me on my Appointment to this Government, claim my warmeſt Acknowledgments.

I receive the greateſt Satisfaction in the Aſſurances you give, of your Intentions towards the Preſervation of the Peace and Welfare of the Community, and return you Thanks for the Aſſiſtance you offer, to render my Adminiſtration eaſy and happy.

I beg you to believe that as it is my Duty, ſo it is my Inclination to give a cloſe Attention to the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and the due Execution of the Laws, and that I ſhall exert every Power lodged in my Hands, for Protection of His Majeſty's Subjects, that every Individual may enjoy the Bleſſings peculiar to a Britiſh Conſtitution, by being ſecured both in his Perſon and Property.

May 30. The following is a PROTEST of the Merchants and Traders of this Town, unanimouſly voted at a very full Meeting the 24th Inſtant, viz.

"WHEREAS a Paper, called an Addreſs to Governor Hutchinſon, has been handed about, and ſigned in a private Manner by ſundry Perſons who, it is ſaid, ſtile themſelves Merchants, Traders and others of the Town of Boſton; and whereas the Merchants and Traders, duly notified and met, having been refuſed a Copy of ſaid Paper, although requeſted by their Committee, and apprehending ſaid Addreſs is intended to juſtify the Adminiſtration of Mr. Hutchinſon, when Governor of this Province; we hereby utterly diſclaim ſaid Addreſs, and diſavow a Meaſure ſo clandeſtinely conducted and ſo injurious in its Tendency."

It is reported that the late Governor, now immured at Caſtle-William, has ſolemnly declared, ON THE WORD OF AN HONEST MAN, that he never gave his Advice nor Opinion to Governor Gage, with Reſpect to his approving or diſapproving any Gentlemen choſen Counſellors on Wedneſday laſt; and that his Excellency *never ſhewed to him* his Inſtruction from the King to negative Mr. Bowdoin, Mr. Dexter, and Doctor Winthrop; nor gave him *the leaſt Hint* that he had ſuch an Inſtruction; and that *he knew Nothing* of the Governor's Intention, previous to his putting it into Execution! To the Surprize of all that heard him, ONE GENTLEMAN ſaid upon the Exchange, on Friday laſt, that he believed the Declaration to be *true.*

It was reported by Hutchinſon's Boſom Friends, that he had told them, that if the Tea could be paid for, which would be ſtated at the loweſt Rate by the Eaſt-India Company, he ſhould upon his Arrival be able to ſet aſide the Port-Bill, and remove every other Difficulty----this accounts for the Names of ſome honeſt though weak Men, in the late Addreſs.

Saturday laſt his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to adjourn the General Court to the 7th of June next, then to meet at Salem.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 6.

We hear from Auguilla, that there has been a great Mortality in that Iſland, which had carried of a Number of the Inhabitants, among the reſt his Honour Lieut. Governor Roberts. That Iſland has been remarkably unhealthy ſince the two Spaniſh Ships were ſtranded on that Coaſt.

We hear that the Committee of Correſpondence for the City of New-York, have ordered circular Letters to be ſent to the Superviſors of the ſeveral Counties within this Colony, requeſting them to communicate the ſame to the ſeveral Inhabitants.

A Fort is already laid out, and to be immediately conſtructed, at Crown-Point, in the Room of the old One, lately burnt down at that Place.

Friday laſt the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Captain Mitchell, ſailed with the Mail for Falmouth. The Harriot, Captain Oak, is yet in Port.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 8.

Extract of a Letter from one of the Members of the Houſe of Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, and one of the Committee of Correſpondence, which conſiſts of nine Members, dated June 2, 1774.

"I returned Yeſterday from New-Brunſwick, where ſix of our Committee met. We anſwered the Boſton Letters, informing them that we look on New-Jerſey as eventually in the ſame Predicament with Boſton, and that we will do every Thing which may be generally agreed on. We have ſigned a Requeſt to the Governor to call the General Aſſembly, to meet at ſuch Time as his Excellency may think proper before the firſt of Auguſt next.--Our Committee is well diſpoſed in the Cauſe of American Freedom."

Extract of a Letter, dated Pittſburgh, May 30, 1774.

"I arrived here laſt Wedneſday, with Meſſieurs Duncan and Willſon, guarded by a Party of Delawares, who treated us with a great deal of Kindneſs, and gave us great Reaſon to think they mean nothing but Peace and Friendſhip. The Shawaneſe have raiſed 20 Warriors to ſtrike the Virginians, who were to ſet off laſt Monday; I fear all the Traders are killed at the Shawaneſe Town, as there was a Party of Mingoes gathered for that Purpoſe. I am of Opinion it will be a general Indian War, though Col. Croghan thinks the Matter will be ſettled in a ſhort Time."

Extract of a Letter from Bedford, May 30.

"I ſuppoſe you have heard of the Indians being killed at Whealing; ſince that Time Indian White Eyes, and Meſſieurs Duncan, and Saunderſon, who were ſent down the River, in order to accommodate Matters with the Shawaneſe, are returned, but had hard Work to get back, the Delawares, who at preſent ſeem to be Friends, had enough to do to ſave their Lives; the poor Traders down among the Shawaneſe, no Perſon can tell whether they are dead or alive. White Eyes, on his Return to Fort Pitt, ſaid the Shawaneſe are for War, and that 40 odd of them are at preſent out, intending a Stroke (it is ſuppoſed) at ſome Part of Virginia. The Delawares ſay they will not go to War, but there is no Dependance on them; we expect every Day to hear of their ſtriking in ſome Quarter; it is lamentable to ſee the Multitudes of poor People that are hourly running down the Country; ſuch of them as ſtay, are building Forts; God knows how it will turn out with them. We intend, as ſoon as we hear of any Damage being done, to erect Fortifications here. The Shawaneſe themſelves ſay, that they have nothing againſt Pennſylvania, only Virginia; but we may depend, as ſoon as they ſtrike Virginia, they will alſo fall on us."

We hear that a Sloop, from Hiſpaniola for this Port, was caſt away on Chincoteague laſt Sunday Se'nnight; the Veſſel and Cargoe loſt, but the People ſaved.

From the KINGSTON JOURNAL of April 9.

To the PRINTERS.

The following Minute was tranſmitted to us from the Truſtees of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, by one of the laſt Ships from that Port; and at their Requeſt, we deſire you to inſert the ſame in your next Paper.

We are, GENTLEMEN,

Your moſt humble Servants,

THOMAS HIBBERT, ſen. and jun.

At a full Meeting of the TRUSTEES *of the College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennſylvania; December* 13, 1773.

AN Account of the Monies ſubſcribed and collected in the Iſland of *Jamaica*, for the Uſe of this Inſtitution, having been laid before the *Truſtees*, by Dr. JOHN MORGAN; it was unanimouſly *reſolved*---"That the worthy and reſpectable Inhabitants of that Iſland be requeſted to accept the ſincere Thanks of this Board, for the generous Proofs which they have given, on this Occaſion, of that truly liberal and benevolent Spirit, for which they have been long diſtinguiſhed; and that they may be aſſured their Benefactions ſhall be faithfully applied for promoting the uſeful Purpoſes of this Seminary, and the Names of the Benefactors recorded in it with all poſſible Gratitude and Regard."

"The affectionate Thanks of the Truſtees were alſo given to Dr. Morgan, for the great Pains, Zeal and Addreſs with which he hath conducted this Collection;" and it is ordered that a Copy of this Minute, duly authenticated, be publiſhed in the Jamaica News-Papers.

Signed, in Behalf of the Truſtees,

RICHARD PENN, Preſident.

A true Copy from the Minutes; WILLIAM SMITH, *Provoſt of the College and Secretary to the Board of Truſtees.*

Monday, June 6, 1774.

WHEREAS in the Pennſylvania Packet, of this Day, it is mentioned, that, on Wedneſday laſt, being the Day when the Act for ſhutting up the Port of Boſton took Effect, the Bells of Chirſt-Church were muffled and rung a ſolemn Peal, and that the Houſes of Worſhip were crowded, &c.---We are deſired, by the Rector of that Church, to acquaint the Public, that the Bells were not rung with his Knowledge or Approbation, and that, by his expreſs Direction, there was no particular Obſervance of that Day, in either of the Churches under his Care.---It is well known, that the eſtabliſhed Church is reſtrained from any religious Obſervance of Days, except thoſe appointed by the Church, and the public Authority of Government.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Prudence, W. Harris, from N. London. Sloop Charlotte, J. Erwin, Sloop Succeſs, J. Bohannan, and Sloop Betſey, W. Townſend, Virginia. Schooner Experiment, D. Livingſton, Bermuda. Ship Bella, T. Jones, London. Schooner Mary, J. Perot, Anguilla. Sloop Charming Betſey, J. Ingraham, and Schooner Kingſton, S. Conyngham, Jamaica. Ship Warwick, C. Smith, and Ship Crawford, C. Smith, Barcelona. Schooner Three Friends, N. Hinſon, and Ship James and Mary Ann, W. Budden, Barbados. Sloop Cæſar, T. Nelmes, and Brig Lucy, J. Pyner, Hiſpaniola. Schooner Betſey, R. Alcock, Guadaloupe. Schooner Polly, R. Zuill, St. Euſtatia. Ship Roſanna, J. M'Fetridge, Liſbon.

OUTWARDS. Ship Charming Peggy, T. Dowman, for Liſbon. Snow Sam, J. Burrows, Liverpool. Sloop Two Brothers, B. Burgis, St. Kitts. Ship Proſperity, W. M'Culloch, Cork and Belfaſt. Sloop Croſby, J. Bryan, St. Croix. Brig Delaware, J. Allen, Cadiz. Ship Lovely Laſs, A. Waide, Falmouth.

CLEARED. Brig Betſey, S. Savidge, Brig Lovely Laſs, J. Peter, Ship Catherine, S. Hood, and Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica. Sloop Hope, J. Fanning, St. Auguſtine. Ship Hayfield, J. Clark, Brig Dolphin, R. Walker, and Ship Pitt, J. Cheeſeman, Liſbon. Brig Mary, J. Taylor, Newfoundland. Brig Norfolk, W. Caſtle, Ship Charming Nancy, R. Tyrie, and Sloop Liberty, T. Lyell, Virginia. Schooner Induſtry, T. Seale, Caſco-Bay. Brig Neptune, J. Butcher, Sloop Polly, W. Shine, Sloop Experiment, S. Freeman, and Sloop Free-Maſon, J. Proby, N. Carolina. Brig Swift, S. Daviſon, Cork. Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados. Schooner Tryal, J. Bradford, St. Kitts. Brig Marigold, R. Torrens, Hull. Brig Kingſton, J. Oliver, and Brig Speedwell, J. Cox, Grenades. Sloop Elizabeth and Sarah, R. Bedlow, St. Croix. Sloop Hope, N. Vallence, Surinam. Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland. Brig Jerſey Packet, T. Daviſon, N. York. Schooner John, N. Butterfield, N. Providence, Ship Helena and Mary, C. M'Carty, Ferrol.

On FRIDAY next (the 10th Inſtant) at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at

WILLIAM SITGREAVES's Vendue-houſe,

the upper End of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

WILL begin the SALE of Fifty Pieces of fine Iriſh LINENS, which coſt from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 7d. Sterling, per Yard, with a neat and general Aſſortment of other MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the Seaſon.

To be ſold by JOHN PEMBERTON,

BAR-IRON, STEEL manufactured at Trenton, both in the Bliſter, and neatly drawn and faggoted, and fine Bars for Springs to Carriages, Mill-Saws, Mortars and Peſtles, and Cart and Waggon Boxes. ¶

IMPORTED, in ſome of the laſt Veſſels, from London, Briſtol, &c. and to be ſold by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his Store, in Water-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge,

A LARGE Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon, which he will ſell on low Terms, for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

Alſo Weſt-India RUM and SUGAR. ‡

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

Hath imported, in the Peggie, Captain Haſtie, from Glaſgow, and in the Bella, Captain Jones, from London,

A NEAT Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, among which is a well aſſorted Parcel of Thread Lace. 5 *W.*

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, on the 25th day of June inſtant, at two o' clock in the afternoon, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground, ſituate in the town of Chicheſter, in the county of Cheſter, containing 40 feet in front, and 200 feet in depth; bounded by the market-place, and by lands formerly of Thomas Clayton: And alſo a certain piece or parcel of upland and meadow ground, adjoining Marcus-creek, and land of John Smith and Mordecai Cloud, containing 3 acres and 84 perches; late the eſtate of Samuel Raine, ſeized and taken in execution by

Cheſter, June 4. 1774. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, ſuppoſed to be about 13 Years old, 14½ hands high, ſhod all round, and has ſome ſaddle marks, branded on the near ſhoulder with a heart. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, from

May 28, 1774. § RICHARD MARTIN.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from his BAIL, living in Manington, near Salem, Weſt-Jerſey, a man, named JAMES CHAMBLES, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a thin viſage, fair complexion; had on, when he went away, a coarſe jacket, no ſkirts, coarſe home made ſhirt, two pair of trowſers, one pair white the other blue, a new raccoon hat; he uſed to go in a pilot-boat ſome times, and it is thought he will go by water again; all maſters of veſſels are deſired not to take him in. Whoever takes up the ſaid James Chambles, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home paid by CHARLES BILDERBACK. *June* 2, 1774. §

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 24th of May, from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, an indented ſervant man, named JAMES JOHNSON, a likely ſmart looking fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high; he is ſuppoſed to be a ſhoemaker by trade, and, as he came lately to this country, it is likely he will change his name; he arrived from Ireland about three weeks ago, with Capt. M'Collough; had on an Athlone hat, blue coat and veſt, made of rough coating, without lining, light coloured cloth breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes, and carved buckles in them. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

June 7, 1774. JOHN WELSH.

A Liſt of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, at Trenton.

MOSES ALLEN, Freehold; Rachel Anderſon, Trenton.

B. Thomas Brown, Morris-Town; Randolph Blair, Somerſet County; Robert Booth, Trenton; Francis Blouit, Woodberry; Henry Bailey, Pennſylvania.

C. Mr. Clunn, Kingſton; Hugh Campbell, Robert Colly, Daniel Campbell, Hunterdon County; Joſeph Cole, Croſſwicks; Mary Cunningham, Allen-Town.

E. Pomroy Eaſton, Freehold; Mr. Eckley, Hanover, N. Jerſey.

F. Andrew Foſter, Quaker-Town; Robert Forman, Newtown, Bucks County.

H. Joſeph Hukman, Hanover; James Hamilton, Jordan Hopſon, Amwell; William Henry, James Huſton, Thomas Huſton, William Harknu, Trenton; Daniel Hull, Bordentown; William Huggins, Freehold; Bathia Hopkins, Roxbury.

J. James Jenning, Allen-Town.

K. Morris Kelly, Trenton.

L. Samuel Lalbridge, Trenton; Joſeph Lane; Joſhua Lambert, Morris-Town.

M. John M'Dowel, Somerſet County; Joſeph M'Cracheat, Andrew M'Galliard, Maidenhead; Cally M'Cellur, Trenton; Thomas M'Hugoe, Suſſex County; Robert M'Connall, Hunterdon County (2) John M'Clen, Monmouth County (2) John M'Vay, Kingwood; Samuel Moore, Bedminſter; Joſeph Mun, Allen-Town; John M'Murray, Union Iron Works; Nicholas Murray, George Middleton, Freehold.

O. Alexander Ogg, Hunterdon.

P. Stephen Pangburn, Eſq; Hidertown; James Park, Bethlehem; Robert Patterſon, Monmouth County; Richard Porter, Hunterdon County; Robert Park, Job Philips, Hopewell.

R. John Roger, Aſunpink; Richard Rounſevelt, Amwell; John Robeſon, Andover Furnace.

S. Thomas Stevens, Maidenhead; Andrew Sprowl, Dougald Smith, Suſſex County; Hon. John Stevens, Hunterdon County; James Smyth, Somerſet Court-Houſe; John Steel, Somerſet County; Robert Shaw, William Scott, Trenton; James Stout, Corryell's Ferry; Samuel Smally, Amwell.

T. Sarah Thompſon, Hunterdon County.

V. Sarah Van Brakle, John Van Brakle, Monmouth County; Philip V. Cortland, Eſq; Morris County.

W. Andrew Wilſon, Eſq; Trenton; James Whalon, Somerſet County; Caſper Woldrike, Bethlehem; James Walſh, Suſſex County.

Y. James Young, Trenton; Negroe Yorke, living at Mr. Borden's, Bordentown.

June 4, 1774.

TAKEN up in the River Delaware, about two Months ago, TWO RAFTS, of Pine Boards, Plank and Scantling. The Owner, proving his Property and paying Charges, may have them again, by applying to JOEL BALDWIN, living oppoſite Pettie's-Iſland. ¶

TANTON FORGE.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt day of July next, at ſix o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe,

THE FORGE, called TANTON, ſituate in Burlington county, Weſt New-Jerſey, within ten miles of a furnace, ſeven miles from a good landing, on Ancocus-creek, and 17 miles from Philadelphia. The forge, coal-houſe, and other buildings are in good repair, and the ſtream of water plentiful. The tract of land, which will be ſold with it, contains about 1500 acres, moſt of which is pretty well timbered, about 30 acres cleared, and ſome meadow. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to Charles Read, he will ſhew the premiſes.

DANIEL ELLIS, CHARLES READ, THOMAS FISHER.

May 27, 1774.

THE Creditors of JOSHUA TUCKER, late of Cheſter County, are deſired to meet (the Auditors appointed by Court) at the Houſe of William Jones, in the Townſhip of Birmingham, in the ſaid County, on the 27th of June next, at Nine o' Clock in the Morning, to receive their Dividend of the ſaid Tucker's Eſtate, &c. ROBERT MENDENHALL, JOSEPH PIERCE, GEORGE BRINTON, Auditors. ¶

To be ſold by CHRISTIAN DERICK,

A GOOD brick meſſuage or tenement, three ſtories high, with a good two ſtory kitchen, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued; the lot is 103 feet deep, by 20 feet front; ſubject to a groundrent of Forty Shillings ſterling; there is a pump of good water near the houſe door; a lot adjoining, on the ſouth ſide of the above lot, 20 feet front, by 88 feet deep, with a good ſtable thereon; groundrent Five Pounds ſterling, per annum; it is now in the tenure or occupation of Mr. John Duffy, Tavern-keeper; it has been a noted Tavern for many years. For terms of ſale, enquire of ADAM ERWIN, Diſtiller, near the premiſes, or of the above named CHRISTIAN DERICK, in Paſſyunk townſhip. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a Servant GIRL, who has near ſix Years to ſerve, this Country born; ſhe is healthy, has had the Small-pox and Meaſles, and is ſold for Want of ſuitable Employment in the Family ſhe lives in. The Owner would chooſe to get a good Place in the Country for her. For further Particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 27th day of May laſt, three COWS, two are black, with ſeveral white marks, and the other is a brindle. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

† MICHAEL BERNDOLLER.

Philadelphia, June 3, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has taken the houſe, at the corner of Second and Lombard-ſtreets (oppoſite to the New-market) where Mr. Samuel Cheſnut formerly lived, known by the Sign of the Pennſylvania Farmer, and has provided himſelf with a ſtock of good liquors, bedding, ſtabling, hay and oats, alſo a yard for the reception of market-horſes and waggons. As buſineſs from the lower counties, both of Pennſylvania and the Jerſeys, chiefly center at the lower parts of the city, and as there are few or no Inns for the entertainment of travellers, to the ſouthward of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, it muſt be inconvenient for thoſe, whoſe buſineſs calls them to the lower parts of the city, to be ſo far from their lodgings, for which reaſon he hopes for the public's favour, and in return they may depend on civil uſage, and good entertainment, from their very humble ſervant, JOSEPH PRICE. ¶

N. B. A quantity of Wool-combs, to be ſold very low, likewiſe Horſes and Chairs to be lett, by ſaid PRICE.

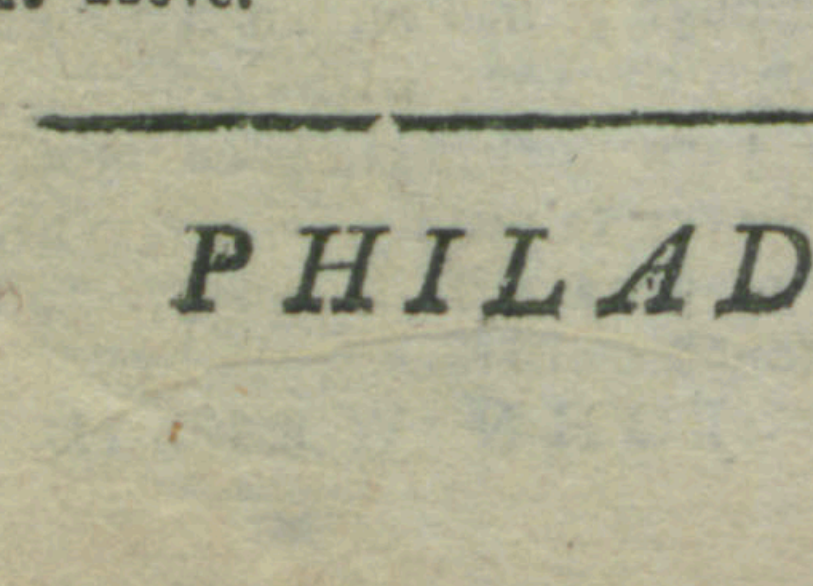
For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

The BRIGANTINE

CHARLES-TOWN PACKET,

SAMUEL WRIGHT,

MASTER;



WILL ſail with all convenient Speed, having the greater Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to URIAH WOOLMAN, WILLIAM SYKES, and COMPANY, or ſaid Maſter on board, at Milnor and Hough's Wharff.

N. B. Good RICE juſt imported and to be ſold: Enquire as above. *June* 1.

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE (the ſale to begin) at 8 o' clock in the morning, on Thurſday, the 30th day of June inſt. at the dwelling-houſe late of JEREMIAH LEAMING, deceaſed, in the county of Cape-May, and province of New-Jerſey,

A LARGE parcel of cattle, horſes, ſheep, hogs, houſhold and kitchen furniture, plantation utenſils, and a variety of other articles, too tedious for an advertiſement; with ſome Negroes, late belonging to the ſaid Jeremiah Leaming: At which time and place attendance will be given, and conditions of ſale made known, by THOMAS LEAMING, junior, Executor, and LYDIA LEAMING, Executrix.

All perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate, late of JEREMIAH LEAMING, are requeſted to bring them to the ſubſcribers, that they may be adjuſted and paid; and all thoſe who are in any wiſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment, unto THOMAS LEAMING, junior, Executor, and LYDIA LEAMING, Executrix. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of BENJAMIN FORD, late of Brandywine Hundred and County of New-Caſtle, deceaſed, are deſired, without further Notice, to come immediately and diſcharge the ſame; and all thoſe who have any juſt Debts againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to be ſpeedy in bringing in their Accounts, properly proved, in order to have them adjuſted and paid, by THOMAS PERKINS, and THOMAS BABB, Executors. *June* 8, 1774. ¶

Concord, Cheſter County, June 1, 1774.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man, named MICHAEL FEROL, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a pale complexion, dark hair, ſtoop ſhouldered, and ſomewhat knock-kneed, appears to be about 21 years of age, and is a ſly, artful lying fellow; had on, and took with him, coarſe and fine white ſhirts, a blue coat, ſtriped lincey jacket, the back parts of white cloth, leather breeches, half-worn ſhoes, with braſs buckles, and a half-worn fur hat: He alſo took a ſorrel Mare, between 13 and 14 hands high, a natural pacer, and cannot trot, low of carriage, ſhod before; with an old hunting ſaddle, and good ſnaffle bridle. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant and mare, ſo as the owner may have them again, ſhall have *Three Pounds* reward, if taken in this province, or *Two Pounds*, if in any other province, or *Twenty Shillings* for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ ROBERT MENDENHALL.

Fairfax County, Virginia, May 16, 1774.

IN the Month of March laſt, the Subſcriber ſent out a Number of Carpenters, and Labourers, to build Houſes, and clear and encloſe Fields on his patented Lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the ſeveral Tracts which he there holds, into convenient ſized tenements, and give Leaſes thereof for Lives, or a Term of Years, renewable for ever, under certain conditions, which may be known either of him or Mr. VALENTINE CRAWFORD, who is now on the Land. The Situation and Quality of theſe Lands having been thoroughly deſcribed in a former Advertiſement, it is unneceſſary to enlarge upon them here; ſuffice it generally to obſerve, that there are no better in that country, and that the Whole of them lie upon the Banks, either of the Ohio, or Great Kanhawa, and capable of receiving the higheſt Improvement. GEORGE WASHINGTON. 8 *W*.

TWO POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Carnarvon townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 29th of May laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *JOHN HENRY*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, brown hair, walks ſlow and ſtooping, ſpeaks a little with the brogue, has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech, and is hard of hearing; had on, when he went away, an old brown coat much torn, old linen ſhirt and trowſers, and an old wool jacket, manufactured like unto a hat, and flowered, old ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CROMWELL M'VITY. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, the 24th of April laſt, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named MICHAEL NUGENT, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, lightiſh brown hair, a thick well made fellow, full faced, one cheek larger than the other, and holds his head on one ſide; had on a brown ſurtout coat, ſwanſkin jacket, with black ſpots, and white metal buttons, ſnuff coloured velvet breeches, lined with ſhammy, an old felt hat; ſubject to get drunk, talks much on the Iriſh accent; he is a good Engliſh ſcholar, and may forge a paſs and change his name. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by † THOMAS TOBIN.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but ſuppoſed the latter, about the 19th day of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Upper-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a brown GELDING, 8 years old, 14 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, about the ſize of a dollar, ſhort ſided, ſhort thick neck, mealy noſe, had a thick buſhy mane, long ſwitch tail, ſhod before; he was of good courage, and ſhy when foot looſe; natural pacer, and awkward in his gallop; he has neither brand nor ear-mark. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, if ſtolen, ſo that the owner may have the horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* reward, but for the horſe only *Twenty Shillings*, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS EDWARDS.

May 29, 1774.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, in Northampton, Bucks county, a kind of a red roan coloured MARE, about 6 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, has large ears, and one white hind foot and leg near to the gambrel, paces and trots, and carries her head high. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and thief, if ſtolen, ſhall have the reward of *Sixty Shillings*; or for the mare only *Thirty Shillings* reward, paid to the perſon that will deliver her to the owner, and all reaſonable charges for the ſame, paid by JONATHAN LINTON. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 20th day of July next, in the town of Carliſle, in Cumberland county, a certain lot or piece of ground, with a ſtone houſe, kitchen, and ſquare log ſtable thereon, ſituate in the ſaid town. Alſo a plantation or tract of patented land, ſituate, lying and being in Middletown townſhip, near ſaid town of Carliſle, containing 244 acres, with the uſual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads. Alſo a certain other plantation or tract of land, ſituate and being in the ſame townſhip, adjoining the abovementioned tract of land; bounded by lands of Robert Callendar, Jonathan Holmes, and others, containing 176 acres and 116 perches, with allowance, &c. One other tract or parcel of land, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, containing 61 acres, and the uſual allowance; which ſaid laſt mentioned two tracts or parcels of land were granted and conveyed to William Trent, by James Stackpole, and Margaret his wife, by their indenture, bearing date October 12, 1767. And alſo one other piece or parcel of land, adjoining the abovementioned tracts of land; bounded by lands of Jonathan Holmes, Matthew Miller, and others, containing 243 acres and 66 perches, and allowance, ſurveyed by virtue of a warrant, bearing date December 23, 1765. Which ſaid lands, and premiſes, are ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of William Trent, Eſq; by EPHRAIM BLAIN, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 9th of June next, at the London Coffee-houſe, at ſix o' clock in the evening,

THE dwelling-houſe, lot, wharff, and range of warehouſes, lately occupied by THOMAS MURGATROYD, in Water-ſtreet, the third door from Tun Alley, towards Cheſtnut-ſtreet; the houſe hath a large front of 24½ feet on Water-ſtreet, including a convenient alley from the ſtreet to the wharff along the front of the ſtores, which are large and commodious for ſtoring all kinds of goods: The premiſes are ſubject to a groundrent of 7l. per ann. The ſituation is equal to moſt in the city for mercantile buſineſs, and commands a pleaſant view of the river. One third of the purchaſe-money will be expected immediately, and for the remainder the purchaſer may be accommodated with time, on giving approved ſecurity and paying intereſt from the day of ſale.

Alſo a valuable unimproved lot on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, betwixt the old Roman Chapel and Major Gordon's lot, containing 24¼ feet front, and 220 feet back. This lot is equal in ſituation to any in Walnut-ſtreet. Indiſputable titles will be made.

WHEREAS Eleven Tickets in the DELAWARE LOTTERY, No. 12035 to 12045, were left in the Hands of Captain WILLIAM KIDD, who is ſince dead, and his Account of them is miſlaid. This is to give Notice, that as THE SAID LOTTERY IS NOW DRAWING AT NEW-CASTLE, it is expected that any Perſons holding the ſaid Tickets will inform ſome of the Gentlemen, whoſe Names are mentioned in the Schemes, or the PRINTERS of this Paper.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A JOURNAL of TWO VISITS made to ſome Nations of *INDIANS* on the Weſt Side of the River *OHIO*, in the Years 1772 and 1773, by the Rev. DAVID JONES, Miniſter of the Goſpel at Freehold, in New-Jerſey.

It is preſumed that this Performance will not be altogether unacceptable to the *Public*, eſpecially ſuch as wiſh to be farther acquainted with our *weſtern World* and the State of *Indian Affairs*, nothing having appeared lately exhibiting ſuch particular Accounts concerning them. A Deſcription is given (according to the *Author*'s Knowledge and beſt Information) of our weſtern Country on the River *Ohio* for near *Four Hundred Miles* below FORT PITT: alſo of a large Tract of the *Indian* Country weſt of *Ohio*, on the Rivers *Sciota*, *Hock-hockin* and *Muſkingum*, which is thought to equal, if not exceed, any Land in NORTH-AMERICA: Together with a full Account of the *Genius*, *Government*, *Cuſtoms*, *Diverſions* and *Religion* of the INDIANS, eſpecially the *Shawaneſe*. Likewiſe, a particular Narrative of the *Death*, and ſome of the *laſt Words* of the Rev. JOHN DAVIS, A. M. who departed this Life, at *Ohio*, December 13, 1772. This Performance is printed on good Paper, and a neat Type, containing 90 Pages in Octavo. And as the Edition is but ſmall, the Price will be 2/6, Pennſylvania Currency. Allowance to be made to ſuch as take a Quantity. To be ſold at Philadelphia, by the Rev. *William Rogers*, and Mr. *Samuel Davis*, Hatter, at the Corner of Chriſt-Church-Alley, in Third-Street; at Newark, in New-Caſtle County, by *Hugh Glasford*; at Baltimore, in Maryland, by *Benjamin Griffith*, Merchant, at Burlington, by *Iſaac Collins*, Printer; at Bordentown, by *Joſeph Borden*, Eſq; and at New-York, by *John Anderſon*, Printer, on Beekman's Slip. ¶

Juſt imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be ſold by

STEPHEN COLLINS,

At his Store, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church,

A NEAT and large Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, which he will ſell on low Terms, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit. 6 *W*.

SILVER WATCHES, a Variety of Materials, ſuitable to the Buſineſs of Clock and Watch-making; Gold Scales and Weights, &c. juſt imported and to be ſold by

JOHN WOOD,

Clock and Watch-maker, at his Shop in Front-ſtreet, at the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, where is done all Kinds of Clock and Watch Work, with Care and Diſpatch. ¶

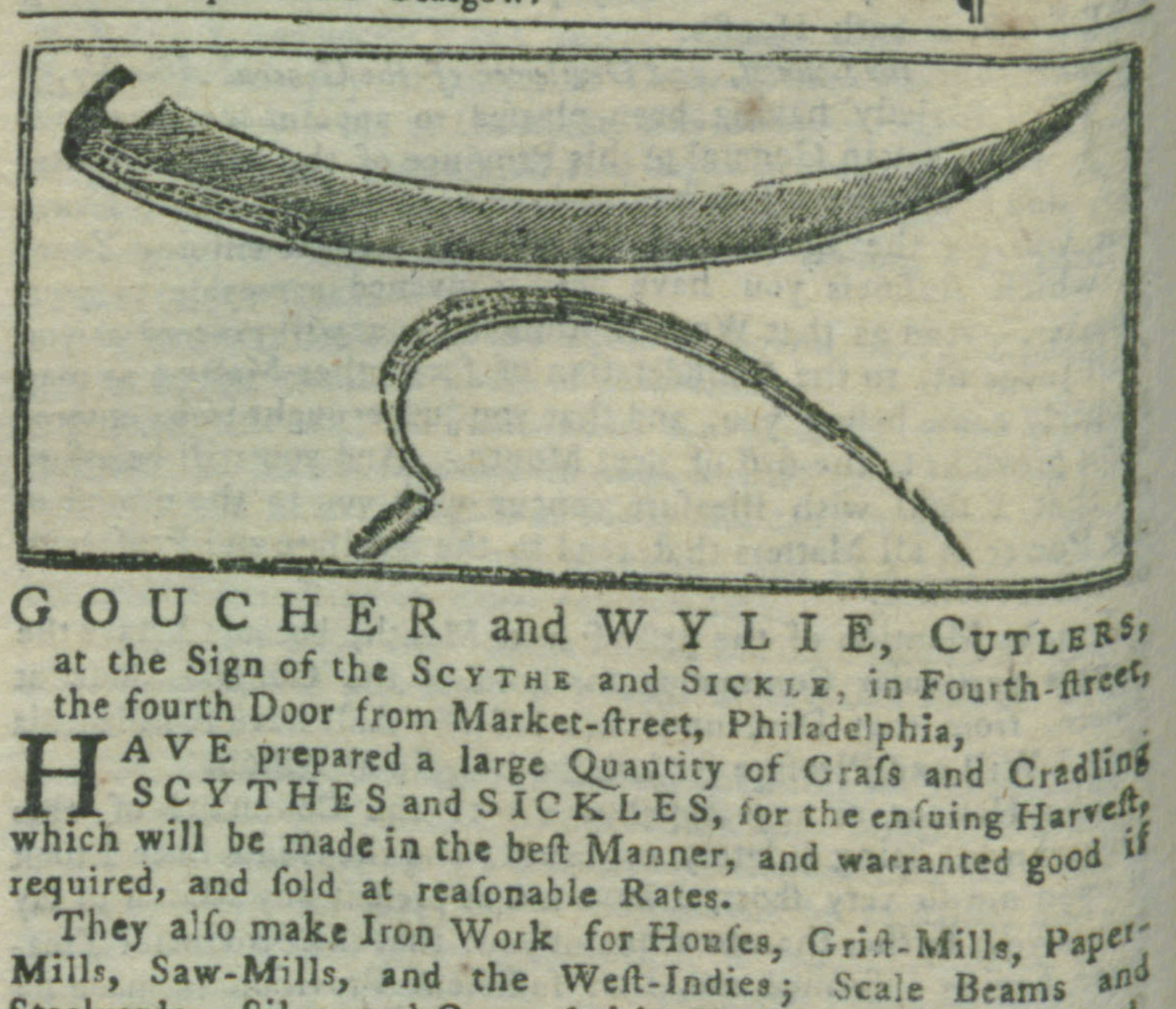
WILLIAM MILLER

HATH juſt imported, in the Ship Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, and the Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, and is now opening, at his Store, in Front-ſtreet, the Corner of Gray's Alley, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

A NEAT AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the Seaſon; which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh, or the uſual Credit.

N. B. He daily expects a further Supply by the firſt Veſſels from Liverpool and Glaſgow. ¶



GOUCHER and WYLIE, CUTLERS,

at the Sign of the SCYTHE and SICKLE, in Fourth-ſtreet, the fourth Door from Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

HAVE prepared a large Quantity of Graſs and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, for the enſuing Harveſt, which will be made in the beſt Manner, and warranted good if required, and ſold at reaſonable Rates.

They alſo make Iron Work for Houſes, Griſt-Mills, Paper-Mills, Saw-Mills, and the Weſt-Indies; Scale Beams and Steelyards. Silver and Copperſmiths Tools made and repaired, Edge Tools of all Kinds, and Smiths Bellows. They likewiſe cut Steel Stamps and Branding-Irons, and make all Sorts of White and Blackſmiths Work. ‖ 9 *W*.

Patapſco Ferry, May 17, 1774.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 16th inſtant, an indented ſervant, named *William Barcley*, 30 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſpeaks in a low voice, he appears very innocent, and has a tolerable good countenance, light brown hair, but not long enough to tie, and is bald on the top of his head, pretends to be a plaiſterer, and is a middling good farmer; he has lived 13 years in the country, and is ſo well acquainted with many places, that he will probably deceive the one who takes him up; had on, and took with him, a brown broadcloth coat, thread-bare, good black velvet jacket, good buckſkin breeches, a pair of white ribbed and a pair of white plain yarn ſtockings, fine turned pumps, half-worn, one old and two new ozenbrigs ſhirts, check trowſers, felt hat, and may have ſtolen ſundry other things, as he is a notorious thief. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any public goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive, if he is taken within 40 miles from home, Three Pounds; if above 40 and under 120, Five Pounds; if more than 120, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES KELSO. ‖6*W*.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

June 15, 1774. NUMB. 2373.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

On Monday next will be publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior, in Front-ſtreet,
(*Embelliſhed with an elegant Copperplate Frontiſpiece, engraved by* James Paupard, *of this City*)

THE SEARCH after HAPPINESS, a Pastoral Drama, by Miſs More, of Briſtol, in England.---And ARMINE and ELVIRA, a Legendary Tale, in two Parts, by Mr. Cartwright, of London. The Sublimity and Excellence of theſe two Pieces of Poetry, cannot but recommend them to the particular Encouragement of the Public, but more particularly to that of the Fair Sex.---The firſt being wrote by a Lady of the moſt amiable Character, and the Perſons of the Drama being all Females: It has already gone through ſundry Editions, and has been performed at Briſtol in private by ſome young Ladies of the beſt Character. The other has alſo gone through five Editions, and needs but to be read to charm every Perſon with its Elegance of Style---its Beauty of Deſcription, and Delicacy of Sentiment.

WILLIAM TRICKETT,
Stationer, from London, oppoſite Black-horſe-alley, in Front-street, near Market-ſtreet, and at his ſhop, back of the ſaid houſe, in Water-street, Philadelphia,

MAKES all kinds of accompt books, in the beſt manner, bound in leather and vellum, or with *Ruſſia bands*, and ruled to *any pattern*, where merchants and others may be ſupplied with ſingle books, or complete ſetts, at the ſhorteſt notice; he keeps a neat aſſortment of books, ready made, together with ſtationary wares of all kinds, and flatters himſelf, the goodneſs and cheapneſs of his work will recommend him to the future favours of thoſe who pleaſe to employ him. ¶

JUST IMPORTED, in the laſt veſſels from London and Bristol, and to be SOLD by
WILLIAM CRAIG,
At his ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting,

A LARGE assortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuperfine ſecond and coarſe broadcloths, red ſerges, ſerge naps, rattinets, ſhaloons, durants and camblets, Iriſh linen and ſheetings, Dutch dowlas, cotton checks, furniture checks, check handkerchiefs, ſtamped linen ditto, Lungee romal ditto, ſilk and cotton ditto, ſewing ſilk, ſcarf twiſt, ſilk and worſted cord, ſilk and hair ditto, baſket and death-head buttons, gilt and lacquered ditto, white metal ditto, knee garters, coloured Scotch and Nuns thread, white corded dimity, pins, laces, fans, bobbins, tapes and gartering, quality, coat and ſhoe binding, mens and womens worſted, thread, and cotton hoſe, mens and womens leather gloves and mitts, womens ſilk mitts, womens worſted ditto, Flanders bed ticks, bed bunts, girthweb, hair pluſhes, beſt cotton velvets, India and other calicoes, cambricks and lawns, in pieces and patches, muſlins and humhums, ¾ and ½ yard Ruſſia diaper, clouting diaper, brown Ruſſia ſheeting, brown Sileſias, and Pomerania linen, Ruſſia drills and ravens duck, ozenbrigs, brown rolls, India perſians, black ſattin, paduaſoy, ſattin and figured ribbon, Engliſh paſteboards, writing paper, horn and ivory combs, piſtol capt, Barlow, and childrens knives and forks, T. Crowley ſteel, 10d. and 12d. nails, ſhot, beſt London pewter, cinnamon, cloves and mace, half gallon and common quart bottles. ¶

LEMMONS,---LISBON
and MADEIRA WINES,
TO BE SOLD, BY
CHARLES WHARTON,
At his STORE, near the Drawbridge. ¶

Cheſter, June 13, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, at one o'clock afternoon, on the firſt day of July next, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and two tracts of land, ſituate in New-London townſhip, lying contiguous together, containing in the whole about 177 acres; bounded by lands now or late of David Mackey, James Whitecraft, John Todd, Francis Alliſon, John Cain, and David Correy; late the eſtate of John Henderſon, ſenior, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by Henry Hayes, Sheriff.

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST, on the Firſt of this inſtant June, on the great Road between Germantown and Philadelphia, A Child's Silver Whistle and Bells, and Coral, with the Letters P. C. engraved on the Whiſtle, it had eight Bells, but
B.
two being loſt, there remains but ſix on it. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to HENRY MILLER, Printer, in Race-ſtreet, ſhall have the above Reward, and the Thanks of the Owner. ¶

A YOUNG red COW, with a few white Hairs in her Tail, and with ſhort Horns, STRAYED from RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-ſtreet, laſt Week. TEN SHILLINGS Reward and reaſonable Charges will be paid for taking her up, and if purpoſely driven away and ſecreted (as is often done) TEN POUNDS will be paid to the Informer, on his convicting the Offender. *June* 18, 1774. ¶

POREE, Surgeon Dentiſt, from New-York,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that he may be conſulted at his apartments, at Mr. Jugiez's, Carver and Gilder, oppoſite Mr. Pemberton's garden, in Third-ſtreet, in all diſorders incident to the teeth and gums: To render the complaints attending thereon as little grievous as poſſible, he makes artificial teeth from one to a whole ſett, ſo as that they will appear as well, and be as eaſy and uſeful as natural ones, which he likewiſe fixes in an eaſy manner. He cleans teeth and draws ſtumps, ſo as not to give the leaſt pain, and makes a preparation for cleanſing and preſerving the teeth and gums.

N. B. Said Operator has practiſed ſix years in the city of New-York, with great ſucceſs, and hopes to give equal ſatiſfaction here. ¶ *June* 9, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of Jacob Thomas, living in Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, on the firſt day of this inſtant June, a ſorrel MARE, about 5 or 6 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder with ſomething like TE joined in a piece. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. Isaac Thomas. ¶

[*For more new* Advertisements, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

LETTER IV.

To the INHABITANTS of the BRITISH COLONIES in AMERICA.

Brethren,

THE Intelligence received ſince the preceding letter was written, ſeems to render needleſs every attempt to prove from *former tranſactions*—my firſt intention, if health had permitted—that a regular plan has been invariably purſued to enſlave theſe Colonies, and that the Act of Parliament for blocking up the port of *Boſton* is a part of the plan. However unprecedented and cruel that meaſure is, yet ſome perſons among us might have flattered themſelves, that the reſentment of the Parliament is directed ſolely againſt that town. The laſt advices mention two bills to be paſſing in Parliament, one changing the chartered conſtitution of the province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* into a military government, and another, impowering Adminiſtation to ſend for and try perſons in *England*, for actions committed in that Colony.*

By theſe inſtances we perceive that Adminiſtration has not only renounced all reſpect, and all appearance of reſpect, for the rights of theſe Colonies, but even the plaineſt principles of juſtice and humanity. Were the Repreſentatives of the people of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* called upon to make ſatisfaction for the damage done to private property in any late tumult there? No. Yet it was known, that thoſe Repreſentatives had made ample reparation for the injuries committed on occaſion of the ſtamp-act. It was known, that the like reparation had been made by the Aſſemblies of *New-York* and *Rhode-Iſland*. In ſhort, it was known that, notwithſtanding the inceſſant pains taken by many Miniſters to teaze the Coloniſts by oppreſſions and inſults into madneſs, yet they have with difficulty excited only a few tumults, for which the popular branch of the legiſlature in the ſeveral Colonies has ever been ready to atone, upon requiſitions from the Crown.

Great clamour has been raiſed at home againſt *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, on account of reſolutions at ſome of their town-meetings, and other writings publiſhed in that colony; and better it were that many of them had been ſuppreſſed. The truth is---that people, animated by an ardent and generous love of liberty, ſaw, and peculiarly felt the projects againſt the freedom and happineſs of *America*. I know them well; and if ever a ſtate deſerved the character, they are a moral, religious, quiet and loyal people, affectionately attached to the welfare and honour of *Great-Britain*, and dearly valuing their dependence on her. Obſervant and ſenſible as they were of the preſent and approaching evils, ſome of them adopted a very imprudent, but what appeared to them a very peaceable and juſtifiable method, of diſcouraging Adminiſtration from proceeding in ſuch alarming and dangerous meaſures—that of ſpeaking in a high tone. Words were oppoſed to injuries, and menaces, never deſigned for execution, to inſults intollerable. What could they do? Their *humble petitions* were haughtily and contemptuouſly rejected. The more they *ſupplicated*, the more they were *abuſed*. By their tears, and Heaven knows many they have ſhed, their perſecutions flouriſhed, as trees by water poured on their roots. Their very virtue and paſſionate fondneſs for concord for their Mother Country occaſioned this objected error. "Surely," ſays Solomon, "oppreſſion maketh a wiſe man mad." A ſilly man may diſregard it. In playing the fool they ſhewed their wiſdom. This is the true hiſtory of thoſe futile pieces, that produced ſo much ſolid eloquence in *Great-Britain*.

Riots and weak publications, by a ſmall number of individuals, are ſufficient reaſons with Parliament to ruin many thouſand inhabitants of a truly reſpectable town, to diſſolve charters, to aboliſh the benefits of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*,† and extirpate American liberty---for the principle reaches all. But in *England* the preſs groans with publications, ſeditious, treaſonable, and even blaſphemous. The diſcontented ſwarm over the kingdom, proclaiming their reſentments. Many enormous riots have diſturbed the public peace. The Sovereign has been inſulted in paſſing from his palace to the Parliament-houſe, on the buſineſs of the nation. Is it to be concluded from theſe facts, that the BODY OF THE PEOPLE is ſeditious and traiterous? Can his Majeſty believe, that he is thought by his Engliſh ſubjects in *general* to be ſuch a Prince as ſome of them have repreſented him? Will the two Houſes of Parliament acknowledge what has been ſpoken, and written, and acted againſt them in *England*, expreſſes the ſentiments of the kingdom? Or will they ſay, that the *people* of *England* have forfeited their liberty, becauſe *ſome of them* have run into licentiouſneſs? Let a judgment be formed in *both* caſes by the *ſame* rule. Let them condemn *thoſe*, or acquit *us*.

Pretences and reaſons are totally different. The provocations ſaid to be given by our Siſter Colony, are but the PRETENCES for the exorbitant ſeverity exerciſed againſt her. The REASONS are theſe---the policy, deſpicable and deteſtable as it is, of ſuppreſſing the freedom of *America* by a military force, to be ſupported by money taken out of our own pockets, and the ſuppoſed conveniency of opportunity for attaining this end. Theſe REASONS are evident from the Miniſter's ſpeech. The ſyſtem is formed with art, but the art is diſcoverable. Indeed, I do not believe it was expected we ſhould have ſuch early and exact intelligence of the ſchemes agitated againſt us, as we have received. Any perſon, who examines the multitude of invectives publiſhed in pamplets and news-papers in *Great-Britain*, or the ſpeeches made in either Houſe of Parliament, will find them directed *againſt the Colonies in general*. The people in that kingdom have been with great cunning and labour,§ inflamed *againſt the Colonies in general*. They are deluded into a belief, that we are in a ſtate of rebellion, and aiming directly at a ſtate of independency; though the firſt is a noxious weed that never grew in our climates, and the latter is univerſally regarded with the deepeſt execrations by us---a poiſon we never can be compelled to touch, but as an antidote to a worſe, if a worſe there be----a curſe, that if any Colonies on this Continent ſhould be ſo mad as to aim at reaching, the reſt of the body would have virtue and wiſdom enough to draw their ſwords, and hew the traitors into ſubmiſſion, if not into loyalty. It would be our intereſt and our duty thus to guarantee the public peace.

The Miniſter, addreſſing the Houſe of Commons, uſes ſeveral expreſſions relating to *all the Colonies*, and calls the ſtoppage of the port of *Boſton* "a puniſhment inflicted on thoſe, *who have diſobeyed your authority*." Is it not extremely remarkable, after ſuch a variety of charges affecting *all* the Colonies, that the ſtatutes of vengeance ſhould be levelled againſt a *ſingle* Colony? *New-York*, *Philadelphia* and *Charles-Town* have denied freedom of trade to ſhips, ſailing *under the protection of acts of Parliament*. Will not the Houſe of Commons think the inhabitants of theſe places "have diſobeyed their authority," and that "a puniſhment ſhould be inflicted on them?" Why do we not hear of ſome meaſure purſued againſt thoſe cities? Are *they* immaculate in the eyes of Adminiſtration and Parliament? Has not each of theſe places done *real damage* to the *Eaſt-India* Company? Has there been even a requiſition of compenſation for that damage from any of them? Why is there ſuch a *profound ſilence* obſerved with reſpect to them? Becauſe they are judged by Adminiſtration and Parliament more innocent than the Colony of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay?* No. Becauſe Adminiſtration and Parliament do us *Americans* the honour to think we are ſuch very ideots, that we ſhall not believe ourſelves intereſted in the fate of *Boſton*, but that one Colony may be attacked and humbled after another, without ſhewing the ſenſe or ſpirit of beaſts themſelves, many of which unite againſt common danger.

Why were the States of *Greece* broken down into the tameſt ſubmiſſion by *Philip* of *Macedon*, and afterwards by the *Romans?* Becauſe they contended for freedom *ſeparately*. Why were the States of *Spain* ſubdued by the *Carthaginians*, and afterwards by the *Romans?* Becauſe they contended for freedom *ſeparately*. Why were the antient Inhabitants of the kingdom, that now harraſſes us, conquered by their Invaders? *Tacitus* will inform us. "Nec aliud adverſus validiſſimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in COMMUNE NON CONSULUNT. Rarus ad propulſandum *commune periculum* conventus. Ita dum *ſinguli* pugnant, *omnes* vincuntur.‡

Why did the little *Swiſs* cantons, and *ſeven* ſmall provinces of the Low Countries, ſo ſucceſsfully oppoſe the Tyrants, that, not contented with an Empire founded in humanity and mutual advantages, *unneceſſarily* and arrogantly ſtrove to "LAY" the faithful and affectionate wretches "AT THEIR FEET?" Becauſe, they wiſely regarded the intereſt of *each* as the intereſt of *all*.

Our own experience furniſhes a mournful additional proof of an obſervation made by a great and good man, Lord Preſident *Forbes*. "It is a certain Truth (ſays he) that all ſtates and kingdoms, in proportion as they grow great, wealthy and powerful, grow wanton, wicked and oppreſſive; and the hiſtory of all ages gives evidence of the fatal cataſtrophe of ALL SUCH ſtates and kingdoms, when the cup of their iniquity is full." Another "truth," as "certain," is---that "ſuch ſtates and kingdoms" never have been, and never will be checked in the career of their "wantonneſs, wickedneſs and oppreſſion," by a people in any degree dependent upon them, but by the prudent, virtuous and ſteady UNANIMITY of that people. To employ more words to elucidate a point ſo manifeſt, would be the idle attempt of gilding gold.

---

* *By the firſt of theſe bills, the* Governor *is to be inveſted with the power of a* Juſtice of the peace, *to call out the military to effect, though the Miniſter ſays, in his ſpeech,---"I ſhall always conſider that a military power, acting* UNDER *the authority and controul of a civil magiſtrate,* IS A PART OF THE CONSTITUTION." *By the ſecond,* Americans *are to be ſeized, confined, and carried to* England, *to be tried, that is hanged on charges for acts done in a Colony. This is not all. Soldiers and others, who ſhall commit* any offence, *ſuch as murdering the coloniſts, under the pretence of ſupporting the authority of Parliament, ſhall be carried to England to be tried---that is---acquitted. Of the* Habeas Corpus *and* Trial by peers, *"ſtat nominis umbra."*

"That the abſolute power, claimed *and* exerciſed *in a neighbouring nation, is more tolerable than that of the Eaſtern empires, is in a great meaſure owing to their having united the Judicial Power in their Parliaments, a body ſeparate and diſtinct from both the Legiſlative and Executive, and if ever that nation recovers its former liberty, it will owe it to the efforts of thoſe aſſemblies. In* Turkey *where* EVERY THING *is centered in the* Sultan, *or* his Miniſter, DESPOTIC POWER *is in its meridian, and* WEARS A MOST DREADFUL ASPECT." 1 Blackſtone, 269, 270.

† *Both Houſes of Parliament reſolved two or three years ago, that perſons might be ſent for from* any of the Colonies *for acts done there, and tried in* England, *under the old Statute of Henry the 8th---made before the Colonies exiſted. The late Court at* Rhode-Iſland *was eſtabliſhed on that principle. The intention of Parliament in paſſing the bill above-mentioned is chiefly to ſcreen perſons, acting in ſupport of their unconſtitutional claims. They have declared, they have no doubt but that the* 35 *of* Henry *has eſtabliſhed a juſt and legal mode of cutting* American *throats.*

"I can live, altho' another who has no right be put to live with me; nay I can live, altho' I pay exciſes *and* impoſitions *more than I do; but to have my* LIBERTY, *which is the* SOUL *of my* LIFE, *taken from me by* power, *and to have my body pent up in a goal," (then thrown into a ſhip of war, tranſported three thouſand miles acroſs the ocean to a land of bitter, ſelfiſh, furious and revengeful enemies, there thruſt into the jaws of dungeons)* "without remedy by law, *and to be ſo adjudged: O improvident anceſtors! O unwiſe forefathers! to be ſo curious in providing for the quiet poſſeſſion of our laws, and the liberties of Parliament, and to neglect our perſons and bodies, and to let them lie in priſon, and that* durante bene placito, *remedileſs! If this be law, why do we talk of liberties? Why do we trouble ourſelves with a diſpute about law, franchiſes, property of goods, and the like?* What *may any man call* his own, *if not the liberty of his perſon? I am weary of treading theſe ways."* Speech of *Robert Philips*, a member of the wiſe and moderate Parliament that met in the year 1627.

§ *Private letters give a further proof of this fact.*

‡ *"Nor was any thing more advantageous to us againſt very powerful nations, than their imprudence in not* conſulting together for the intereſt of the whole. *Conventions for repelling a* common danger *were rare. Thus while* each *ſtate reſiſted* ſingly, all *were ſubdued.*
Tacitus in vit. Agric.

Surely you cannot doubt at this time, my countrymen, but that the people of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* are ſuffering in a cauſe || common to us all; and therefore that we ought immediately to concert the moſt prudent meaſures for their relief, and our own ſafety.

Our Intereſt depending on the preſent controverſy is unſpeakably valuable. We have not the leaſt proſpect of human aſſiſtance. The paſſion of deſpotiſm, raging like a plague for about ſeven years paſt, has ſpread with unuſual malignity through *Europe*. *Corſica*, *Poland*, *Sweden*, have ſunk beneath it. The remaining ſpirit of freedom, that lingered and languiſhed in the Parliament of *France*, has lately expired.* What kingdom or State interpoſed for the relief of their diſtreſt fellow creatures? The contagion has at length reached *Great-Britain*. Her Stateſmen emulate the *Nimrods* of the earth, and wiſh to become "mighty hunters" in the woods of *America*. What kingdom or ſtate will interpoſe for our relief? The preſervation of our freedom and of every attendant bleſſing muſt be wrought out, under providence, *by ourſelves*. Let not this conſideration diſcourage us. We cannot be falſe to each other, without being falſe to ourſelves. We have the firmeſt foundation of union and fidelity---that we wiſh to attain the ſame things---to avoid the ſame things. The friendſhip of others might be precarious, ſuſpected, deceitful.

The infinitely great, wiſe and good Being, who gave us our exiſtence, certainly formed us for a ſtate of ſociety. He certainly deſigned us for ſuch a ſtate of ſociety, as would be productive of happineſs. Liberty is eſſential to the happineſs of a ſociety, and therefore is our right. The Father of Mercies never intended men to hold unlimited authority over men.¶ Craft and cruelty have indeed triumphed over ſimplicity and innocence, in diſobedience to his holy laws. The Father of Mercies never intended *us* for the ſlaves of *Britons*. Craft and cruelty indeed are ſtriving to brand us with marks infamouſly denoting us to be their property, as abſolutely as their cattle. Their pretenſions to a right of ſuch power, not only oppoſe conſtitutional principles, but even partake of impiety. The ſentence of bondage againſt us is only iſſued by the frail OMNIPOTENCE † of PARLIAMENT.

> "Non ſic inflectere ſenſus
> "Humanos edicta valent." ‡

We cannot queſtion the juſtice of our cauſe. This conſideration will afford comfort and encouragement to our minds.

Let us therefore, in the firſt place, humbling ourſelves before our gracious Creator, devoutly beſeech his divine protection of us his afflicted ſervants, moſt unreaſonably and cruelly oppreſſed. Let us ſeriouſly reflect on our manifold tranſgreſſions, and by a ſincere repentance, and an entire amendment of our lives, ſtrive to recommend ourſelves to divine favour.

In the next place, let us cheriſh and cultivate ſentiments of brotherly love and tenderneſs amongſt us. To whom under the cope of Heaven can we look for help in theſe days of "darkneſs and trouble," but one to another. O my countrymen! Have pity one on another—Have pity on yourſelves and your children. Let us—by every tender tye implore you—let us mutually excuſe and forgive each other our weakneſs and prejudices—(For who is free from weakneſſes and prejudices?) and utterly aboliſhing all former diſſentions and diſtinctions, wiſely and kindly unite in one firm band, in one common cauſe.

If there are any men or any bodies of men on this continent, who think that an accommodation between us and *Great-Britain*, or that their own particular intereſt, may be advanced by withdrawing themſelves from the councils of their countrymen, I would wiſh them moſt deliberately to conſider the conſequences that may attend ſuch a conduct. What ſtep can poſſibly be taken more directly tending to *prevent* an accommodation between us and *Great-Britain*, than ſupplying Adminiſtration with *proofs of our inteſtine diviſions?* What do our enemies ſo ardently wiſh for, as for theſe diviſions? Has not the *expectation* of theſe events encouraged the Miniſtry to treat us with ſuch unexampled contempt and barbarity? Will not the *certainty* of theſe events excite reſolutions in them to preſs us—to take every advantage of a people ſo induſtriouſly ſtudying and labouring to weaken and deſtroy themſelves? Then a Miniſter may with reaſon call upon the Houſe of Commons—"Now IS OUR TIME to ſtand out—to *defy* them—to proceed with *firmneſs* and *without fear*—to produce a conviction to ALL *America* that we are now *in earneſt*, and that we will proceed with firmneſs and vigour—until SHE SHALL BE LAID AT OUR FEET." §

I appeal to every man of common ſenſe, whether any meaſure will be ſo likely to induce Adminiſtration to think of an accommodation with us, as our *unanimity*. Muſt not, therefore, every meaſure impeaching the credit and weight of this unanimity, in the ſame degree obſtruct all accommodation? Will not every ſuch meaſure naturally produce *haughtineſs*, *perſeverance* and *freſh rigour* in our oppreſſors? Will not *theſe* ſtill more enrage us, and place us farther from an accommodation? If the PROTECTION and PEACE we wiſh to derive from our unanimity be taken from us, by the imprudence of our brethren who break that unanimity, or deſtroy all reſpect for it in *Great-Britain*, and thereby encourage her to ſeize, what ſhe will certainly think, the lucky opportunity for purſuing her blows, what muſt be the conſequence? We held up a ſhield for our defence. If onr brethren have pierced it through, and rendered it uſeleſs—their imprudence will, according to the uſual courſe of human affairs, compel us to change the mode of defence, and drive us into all the evils of civil diſcords.

What advantages can they gain, that can compenſate to men of any underſtanding or virtue, for the miſeries occaſioned by their bad policy. Their numbers will be too ſmall, in any manner whatever, to controul the ſentiments or meaſures of the people of *America*. Their conduct never can prevent the exertions of theſe Colonies in vindication of their liberty. It may by provocations render thoſe exertions more raſh and imprudent. But their numbers will be ſo extravagantly exaggerated, as all facts have been againſt us, on the other ſide of the *Atlantic*, that *Great-Britain* may be deceived and emboldened into meaſures deſtructive to herſelf and to us. We are now ſtrenuouſly endeavouring IN A PEACEABLE MANNER, by this ſingle *power*—the force of our UNANIMITY—to preſerve our freedom. Thoſe, who *leſſen* that unanimity, *detract* from its force—will *prevent* its *effect*—and muſt be, therefore, juſtly chargeable with all the dreadful conſequences to theſe Colonies.

The third important conſideration I beg leave to recommend to my countrymen is, to draw ſuch reflections from their ſituation, as will confirm their minds in that manly noble fortitude, ſo abſolutely neceſſary for the maintenance of thoſe ineſtimable privileges, for which they are are now contending. The man, who fears difficulties ariſing in the defence of freedom, is unworthy of freedom. God has given the right and the means of aſſerting it. We may reaſonably aſk and expect his gracious aſſiſtance in the reaſonable employment of thoſe means. To look for miracles, while we abuſively neglect the powers afforded us by divine goodneſs, is not only ſtupid but criminal. We are yet free—Let us think like freemen.

In the laſt place I beg leave to offer ſome obſervations concerning the meaſures that may be moſt expedient in the preſent emergency. Other nations have contended in blood for their liberty, and have judged the jewel worth the price that was paid for it. Theſe Colonies are not reduced to the dreadful neceſſity. So dependent is *Great-Britain* on us for ſupplies, that Heaven ſeems to have placed in our hands means of an effectual, yet peaceable reſiſtance, if we have ſenſe and integrity to make a proper uſe of them. A general agreement between theſe Colonies of non-importation and non-exportation, faithfully obſerved, would certainly be attended with ſucceſs. But is it now proper to enter into ſuch an agreement? Let us conſider that we are contending with our antient, venerable and beloved parent country. Let us treat her with all poſſible reſpect and reverence:* Though the Rulers there have had no compaſſion upon us, let us have compaſſion on the people of that kingdom. And if to give weight to our ſupplications, and to obtain relief for our ſuffering brethren, it ſhall be judged neceſſary to lay ourſelves under ſome reſtrictions with regard to our imports and exports, let it be done with tenderneſs, ſo as to convince our brethren in *Great-Britain* of the importance of a connexion and harmony between them and us, and the danger of driving us into deſpair. Their true intereſts and our own are the ſame; nor ſhould we admit any notion of a diſtinction, till we know their reſolutions to be unalterably hoſtile.

In the mean time, let us purſue the moſt proper methods for collecting the ſentiments of all the Britiſh Colonies in *North-America*, on the preſent ſituation of affairs—the firſt point, it is apprehended, to which attention ſhould be paid. This may be effected in various ways. The aſſemblies that may have opportunity of meeting, may appoint deputies to attend a general congreſs, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be agreed on. Where aſſemblies cannot meet, ſuch of the people as are qualified by law to vote in election of Repreſentatives may meet and appoint—or may requeſt their Repreſentatives to meet and appoint.

When the inhabitants of this extended continent obſerve that regular meaſures are proſecuted for re-eſtabliſhing harmony between Great-Britain and theſe colonies, their minds will grow more calm. Proſpects of accommodation, it is hoped, will engage them patiently and peaceably to attend the reſult of the public Councils, and ſuch applications as, by the joint ſenſe of *America*, may be judged proper to be made to his Majeſty and both Houſes of Parliament.

"*Better is a little with righteouſneſs, than great revenues* "*without right.*" PROVERBS XVI.

❧ ❧ ❧

By Captain WILLIAMSON, *arrived at Marblehead, in* 36 *Days from Briſtol, we have the following Advices.*

LONDON, *April* 18.

MONDAY laſt a commiſſion, during pleaſure, paſſed the Great Seal, "Granting unto Thomas Gage, Eſq; Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's Forces, Governor of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, full power and authority, where he ſhall ſee cauſe, or ſhall judge any offender or offenders to be fit objects of his Majeſty's mercy, to pardon and remit all treaſons, petit-treaſons, murders, felonies, crimes, contempts and miſdemeanors whatſoever, done or committed; and all fines, forfeitures or penalties whatſoever, incurred or impoſed."

April 23. The Quakers are at length rouſed in defence of their rights in the colonies, and have prepared a moſt ſpirited petition to the Throne, which they mean to preſent at St. James's in full proceſſion. They have alſo, in caſe of the failure of this petition, ſubſcribed a very large ſum, which they mean to preſent to a certain great and amiable commoner, to bear his expences to America, that they may reap the benefit of his advice for their future conduct.

April 24. This week ſeveral half-pay officers have received warrants at the war-office to ſet out for Scotland, and other parts of the kingdom, to raiſe recruits for his Majeſty's ſervice.

It is confidently reported, that General Gage's commiſſion is almoſt unlimited, and that his private orders are to purſue the moſt vigorous meaſures.

April 26. It is ſaid--------is ſo far flattered and ſatisfied, the meaſures begun and purſued with America will produce perfect tranquility there, that Parliament, it is now given out, will riſe on the third of June.

The duty on Tea, it is ſaid, will be repealed.

A gentleman lately obſerved that the Boſtonians had purchaſed a temporary relief from taxation, at the expence of their liberty.

We are aſſured from a Gentleman's own mouth, who heard Lord Chatham declare ſince he came to town, that ſo far from altering his ſentiments as to America, he is more than ever confirmed in the ſyſtem he has ſo often held in public, relative to that country.

[*For two extraordinary Bills depending in the Houſe of Commons, relative to the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, ſee the* POSTSCRIPT.]

WILLIAMSBURG, June 2,

Laſt Sunday Afternoon Letters were received by Expreſs from Boſton, Philadelphia, and Annapolis, in Maryland, teſtifying the Reſentment of thoſe different Places, and the Northern Provinces in general, againſt the late oppreſſive Act of the Britiſh Parliament, which is intended ſo materially to injure the Port of Boſton, and recommending an Union of Meaſures to their Southern Brethren, to induce the Miniſtry to abate in their rigorous and unconſtitutional Deſigns againſt American Freedom, which they conſider themſelves equally entitled to with their Fellow Subjects in Britain. Immediately upon receiving the Letters, the Honourable Peyton Randolph, Eſq; Moderator of the Committee of the late Houſe of Repreſentatives, thought it proper to convene all the Members that were then in Town; who, on conſidering thoſe important Papers, came to a Reſolution to call together the ſeveral other Members near this City, to whom Notice could be given. Twenty-five of them accordingly met next Day at ten o'Clock, when it was unanimouſly agreed to refer the farther Conſideration of this Matter to the firſt Day of Auguſt next; at which Time it is expected there will be a very general Attendance of the late Members of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, and that a Non-Importation Agreement will be then entered into, as well as Reſolutions to ſuſpend, at ſome future Day, exporting any of our Commodities to Britain, ſhould the preſent odious Meaſures, ſo inimical to the juſt Rights and Liberty of America, be purſued.

The Opinion of the Citizens of this Metropolis being deſired on the Subject, they accordingly met at the Courthouſe, at four o'Clock the ſame Day, when the Meaſures taken by the late Repreſentatives were unanimouſly approved of.

Yeſterday the Honourabl the Speaker, and as many Members of the late Aſſembly as were in Town, with the Citizens of Williamſburg, aſſembled at the Courthouſe, and went in Proceſſion to the Church, where an excellent Sermon, well adapted to the preſent unhappy Diſputes between Great-Britain and her Colonies, was preached by the Reverend Mr. Price, Chaplain to the Houſe of Burgeſſes, agreeable to the late Order of that patriotic and very reſpectable Body.

By Advices from Fincaſtle we learn, that there has been a ſmart Skirmiſh on the Branches of New River, between a Party of white People, who were out ſurveying Lands, and a Number of Indians, whom they fell in with, ſuppoſed to be Shawaneſe. Our People drove the Indians off, and killed eight of them, with the Loſs of eight Men and a Boy of their own Party; among them the noted Captain John Aſhby, who, in the laſt War, brought the firſt Account of General Braddock's Defeat to this City, with amazing Expedition.

We likewiſe hear, that the Frontier Inhabitants are all in Motion at the alarming Behaviour of the Indians, and ſeem determined to drive from among them ſo cruel and treacherous an Enemy.

We have juſt received from a Gentleman in Norfolk, who intends carrying on a Virginia Manufactory of Cotton Stuffs, a few Setts of Muſkitto Curtains, as alſo a Specimen of Cloth for Mens Wear, which he undertakes to ſell upon more reaſonable Terms than if imported from Britain. As to the Manufactory of Flax and Wool, he is well acquainted with the whole Proceſs thereof likewiſe; but thinks it will be ſome Time before he can bring it to Perfection, owing to our Want of Method, and the Dearneſs of Labour.----He has a Journeyman well acquainted with Silk Weaving; and, if the Ladies would take the Trouble to raiſe Silk Worms, will undertake to furniſh them with Gowns of his Manufacture, agreeable to any Pattern they may ſend.

BOSTON, June 2.

Thurſday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's ſhip Tartar, Capt. Meadows, from Virginia.

On the 13th of May, 1774, the towns of Hatfield, Whately and Williamſburgh, met to make choice of a repreſentative to ſerve them in the General Court the year enſuing: Mr. John Dickinſon was choſen by a majority of votes; then the towns proceeded to vote as an inſtruction to their repreſentative, That he would by no means agree that the province pay for the Tea deſtroyed by the

---

|| *The act for ſhutting up the port of* Boſton *orders, that it ſhall not be opened until* "*peace and* obedience to the laws *ſhall be* ſo far *reſtored in the ſaid town of* Boſton, *that the trade of* Great-Britain *may ſafely be carried on there, and his Majeſty's* DUTIES DULY COLLECTED," *&c. Thus it appears, if the inhabitants* renounce *the common cauſe of the Colonies, the port may be* opened---*if they* adhere *to that cauſe, it will remain* ſhut.

* *By the new modeling their Parliaments.*

¶ "*To live by one man's* WILL *became the cauſe of all mens miſery.*" HOOKER'S *Eccles. Pol.*

"*Is not* univerſal miſery *and* ruin *the* SAME, *whether it comes from the hands of* many *or of* one."

Biſhop HOADLY'S Diſc. on Gov.

"*Of ſo contrary an opinion was this good man* (Hooker) *to that of ſome others, who can never oppoſe one* extreme, *without running to* another, *as bad,* if not worſe, *and think they cannot enough condemn* rebellion, *without giving the divine ſanction to* tyranny *and* oppreſſion. *This judgment ought likewiſe to be of the more weight with ſuch, as profeſs the moſt profound veneration for the memory of Charles the firſt, and the honour of the* old Church of England: *Becauſe this treatiſe, in which it is to be found, was choſen out of many others by that* Prince, *to be recommended to his* children, *as the beſt* inſtructor *they could converſe with; and was had in ſuch* eſtimation *by all* Churchmen, *from the time of its appearance, that it may well paſs not only for his own* judgment *in particular, but for the* judgment *of the whole* Church *of England at that time.*"

Biſhop HOADLY, ibid.

"*Would not the* unhappineſs *of this nation in particular have been the ſame, whether a late King* alone, *or by a* FORMAL LAW, *had ſubjected it to the religion of* Rome, *and the* MAXIMS OF FRANCE? *And upon ſuppoſition of ſuch an* attempt, *would not our* late deliverance *have been as* glorious, *as* great *and* juſtifiable, *as much wanted, and as truly beneficial, as it was upon the attempt of the* King alone? *Would not* the invitation of the Prince of Orange, *the* election *and* meeting *of the perſons, who made the* convention, *and the* conſequent eſtabliſhment *in the* Proteſtant line, *have been as requiſite and as* uſeful? *Nay, would not the* ends of Government *have been more effectually anſwered this way, than by* SUBMISSION *to a* TOTAL DISSOLUTION *of* ALL HAPPINESS *at* preſent, *and of* ALL HOPES *for the* future? *How then can it be ſaid, that the* ends of government *require* that *degree of* ſubmiſſion *upon the* one *ſuppoſition, which they are allowed not to do upon the* other, *when the ſame* MISERY *and* DESTRUCTION muſt *follow a* ſubmiſſion *in* both *caſes, and the ſame* UNIVERSAL HAPPINESS muſt *in both be the* CONSEQUENCE *of a* JUST *and* WELL MANAGED DEFENCE? *Or would the* ends of Government *be deſtroyed, ſhould the miſerable condition of the whole people of* France, *which hath proceeded from the King's being abſolute, awaken the thoughts of the* wiſeſt heads *amongſt them, and move them all to exert themſelves,* ſo as that thoſe ends ſhould be better anſwered for the time to come."

Biſhop HOADLY, ibid.

It was reſolved by the Houſe of Commons that this Biſhop, then Mr. Hoadly, *and Rector of* St. Peter's *poor* London, "*for having often ſtrenuouſly juſtified the* PRINCIPLES, *on which her* Majeſty *and the* Nation *proceeded in the late happy revolution, had juſtly merited the favour and recommendation of that Houſe.*" *And accordingly addreſſed Queen* Anne, "*that ſhe would be graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow ſome dignity in the Church on the ſaid* Mr. Hoadly, *for his eminent ſervices both to the* Church *and* State."

"*Whatſoever diſhonours human nature, diſhonours the policy of a government which permits it; and a free ſtate, which does not communicate the natural right of liberty to* all its *ſubjects,* who have not deſerved by their crimes to loſe it, *hardly ſeems to be worthy of that honourable name.*"

Lord LITTLETON'S Hiſtory of HEN. II.

"*Without* goodneſs, *power would be* tyranny *and* oppreſſion, *and wiſdom would degenerate into craft and miſchievous contrivance.*"

Archbiſhop TILLOTSON'S Sermons.

"*Etiamſi non ſit moleſtus dominus, tamen eſt miſerrimum, poſſe, ſi velit.*" CICERO. *Even if a Sovereign does not oppreſs, yet it is a moſt miſerable condition for the* Subjects, *that he has the* power, *if he has the* will.

† 1 *Blackſtone*, 161.

‡ *Edicts cannot ſo bend the common ſenſe of human creatures.*

§ *Lord North's ſpeech.*

* "*By juſtice (ſaith the ſcripture) the Throne is eſtabliſhed,*" *and* "*by juſtice a Nation ſhall be exalted.*" *I reſemble juſtice to* Nebuchadnezar's *tree, ſhading not only the Palace of the King, and the Houſe of Nobles, but ſheltering alſo the Cottage of the pooreſt Beggar. Wherefore if now the blaſt of indignation hath ſo bruiſed any of the branches of this tree, that either our perſons or goods or poſſeſſions have not the ſame ſhelter as before, let us not therefore* neglect the root of this great tree; *but rather, with all our poſſible means, endeavours and unfeigned duties, both apply freſh and fertile mould unto it, and alſo water it even with our tears, that ſo thoſe bruiſed branches may be recovered, and the whole tree again proſper and flouriſh.*"

Mr. CRESKELD'S Speech in the Parliament that met in 1727.

Boſtonian Mohawks, or any part thereof, but uſe his utmoſt influence to the contrary.

Tell it in *Gath*, publiſh it in *Aſkalon*, that the Boſton Port Bill, in all its parts, is now carrying into execution, and that Boſton is thereby put into greater diſtreſs, and is more inſulted by an Engliſh armament, than ſhe ever was by a French or Spaniſh fleet in the hotteſt war, when left without one Britiſh ſhip for her protection. The town is become a ſpectacle to *angels* and *men*. God grant that it may not be intimidated by the preſent horrors to make a ſurrender of the rights of Americans, or in any reſpect to diſhonour herſelf in this day of trial and perplexity.

We hear that boats from Charleſtown, Winneſimit and other ferries are ſtopt, and not ſo much as a brick to mend our chimnies is ſuffered to be brought us.

The regiment on board the tranſports arrived yeſterday, we are informed, is the 4th, or King's own, which is to encamp on Boſton common. We are now told that this, or other regiments, will be quartered here, until we are brought to a ſenſe of our *duty*.---Is it not the duty of a virtuous, brave and free people to reſiſt tyranny?

Two or three regiments are hourly expected. One is to relieve that at Halifax.

Thouſands in this town who cannot *diſcern* between the right hand and the left, are, by the Boſton Port Bill, involved in the general calamity.------May their cries enter into the ear of that Potentate, who delighteth himſelf in mercy.

Yeſterday three tranſports with troops on board arrived at Nantaſket road from England.

Buſineſs was finiſhed at the Cuſtom-houſe at 12 o'clock yeſterday noon, and this harbour is ſhut againſt all veſſels bound hither, and on the 15th inſtant none will be allowed to depart hence. *Be it for ever remembered, to thy grief and ſhame, O Britain!*

His Majeſty's ſhips, frigates and ſchooners, are now placed in ſuch a manner in Boſton harbour, as to prevent any veſſels going out, or coming in, agreeable to the act of Parliament for blocking up the ſaid harbour, which took place yeſterday; ſo that we have reaſon to expect that in a little time the town of Boſton will be truly in a diſtreſſed and melancholy ſituation.---GOD ſend us ſpeedy relief!

June 6. *The Seat of Government being for the preſent removed from this town to Salem, in the county of Eſſex, his Excellency General Gage, on Wedneſday laſt, at noon, ſet out for that place; and at the invitation of Col. Vaſſal, of Cambridge, dined with him, where he continued till Thurſday morning, when he breakfaſted with Mr. Temple, at his ſeat in Charleſtown, and proceeded on his journey, accompanied by a number of Gentlemen in their carriages. His Excellency was met on the road by the principal Gentlemen of Salem and Marblehead, who joined and formed a grand proceſſion to Col. Brown's, where he received their congratulations on his appointment to the chief command of the government of this province, and where he, with many other Gentlemen, dined and tarried until Friday, when his Excellency went to the elegant ſeat of the Hon. Robert Hooper, at Danvers, which he had politely offered for his Excellency's reſidence. On Saturday, it being his Majeſty's birth-day, his Excellency returned to Salem, and received the compliments of a great number of Gentlemen on that joyful occaſion, and every mark of reſpect from people of all ranks.*

This evening there is to be a Ball at the Aſſembly Room in Salem, given by the Gentlemen of that Town.

Tueſday laſt his Majeſty's 64th Regiment, commanded by the Hon. Lieut. Col. Leſlie, was reviewed at Caſtle William, by his Excellency General Gage: The men went through a variety of Manœuvres, Firings, &c. with the greateſt exactneſs, with which his Excellency was well pleaſed. His Excellency Admiral Montagu, the Hon. Major General Brattle, and a number of Gentlemen of the town were preſent.

A Correſpondent remarks, that if the Addreſſes which were delivered by Perſons of the firſt Rank, to Charles the Firſt and Oliver Cromwell, during the moſt tyrannical Parts of their Adminiſtration, were reprinted with thoſe lately delivered to Governor Hutchinſon, by a few People in Boſton, the latter would appear like empty Compliments, intended rather to inſult than condole with him under his Misfortunes.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

On Wedneſday laſt the following PETITION was preſented.

To the Honourable JOHN PENN, *Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Pennſylvania, &c.*

The PETITION of ſundry INHABITANTS of the province of PENNSYLVANIA—

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT ſince the receſs of the Aſſembly of this Province, the proceedings of the Britiſh Parliament towards America, and particularly an act lately paſſed againſt the town of Boſton, have filled the minds of your petitioners and others, their fellow ſubjects, with deep anxiety and concern.

That your petitioners apprehend the deſign of this act is to compel the Americans to acknowledge the right of Parliament, to impoſe taxes upon them at pleaſure.

That the precedent of condemning a whole town or city unheard, and involving all its inhabitants of every age and ſex, and however differing in political ſentiment or action, in one common ruin, gives univerſal alarm.

Deeply impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, and at the ſame time ſolicitous to preſerve peace, order and tranquility, we do earneſtly entreat the Governor to call the Aſſembly of the province, as ſoon as it can conveniently be done, that they may have an opportunity, not only to deviſe meaſures to compoſe and relieve the anxieties of the people, but to reſtore that harmony and peace between the mother-country and the colonies, which has been of late ſo much and ſo unhappily interrupted.

And your petitioners ſhall ever, &c.

Signed by near nine hundred reſpectable Freeholders, in and near the city of Philadelphia.

To which his Honour was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

UPON *all occaſions, when the peace, order and tranquility of the province require it, I ſhall be ready to convene the Aſſembly; but as that does not appear to be the caſe at preſent, I cannot think ſuch a ſtep would be expedient, or conſiſtent with my duty.*

Laſt Thurſday evening about twelve hundred mechanics of this city and ſuburbs aſſembled at the State-Houſe, to hear a letter and other papers read, from the mechanics of the city of New-York, and to form ſuch reſolutions (as ſhould be judged proper) for their future conduct at this moſt alarming and critical time, when American liberty is ſo deeply wounded, and her rights ſo unjuſtly invaded, by levying taxes on us, without our conſent, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and for refuſing payment of thoſe illegal taxes, blocking up with divers ſhips of war the port and town of Boſton, thereby moſt unjuſtly depriving that once flouriſhing and loyal town of its whole trade, the inhabitants of their private property, and the labouring poor of the means of ſubſiſting themſelves and families. Theſe proceedings of the parent ſtate againſt her American children, call aloud upon all Americans to aſſemble, conſult, and determine firmly to purſue ſuch meaſures for their own and neighbours future ſecurity, as ſhall be judged moſt likely to avert the preſent calamity, and ſecure to them the perfect enjoyment of their liberties and properties upon a fixed and laſting foundation; for which purpoſe, the mechanics of this city have choſen the following gentlemen, as a committee of correſpondence with the mechanics of the city of New-York, viz. John Roſs, Eſq; William Ruſh, Plunket Fleeſon, Edward Duffield, Anthony Morris, jun. Robert Smith, Iſaac Howell, Thomas Prior, David Rittenhouſe, William Maſters and Jacob Barge, to co-operate with the Committee of merchants, and to ſtrengthen their hands, and to form ſuch reſolutions, as will convince the world Americans were born and determine to live free, and that they never will be ſlaves; that liberty is their birth-right—they cannot, they will not give it up.

But ſince the ſending out the hand-bills for calling this great aſſembly, information was received, that the preſent Committee have ſent expreſſes to all the ſouthern Colonies for their advice on this alarming occaſion, and returns to thoſe expreſſes are expected in a very few days.---That the Committee had determined to call a general meeting of all the inhabitants in the city and county, to be held here this day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to chooſe one grand joint Committee to repreſent the whole inhabitants of this city and county, to correſpond with the Committees of the neighbouring provinces, and to adopt ſuch meaſures to be purſued by all, as their united wiſdom ſhall direct.

As it was judged there would not be ſufficient time to give proper notice to the county, it was agreed on Saturday laſt, by the Committee, and a number of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants called to adviſe on the preſent occaſion, that the GENERAL MEETING *be poſtponed to Saturday next, at or near the State-Houſe, at three o'clock P. M. at which time and place the inhabitants of this city and county, qualified to vote for repreſentatives, are deſired to attend, in order to take into their conſideration, certain propoſitions prepared to be laid before them.*

Extract of a Leter from Boſton, June 2.

“ We have been, for three Weeks paſt, in a general Hurry in Buſineſs; moſt of our Navigation is gone, and by the 13th Inſtant I do not expect to ſee ſix Veſſels in our Harbour. One Regiment of the Troops arrived Yeſterday; they are marking out the Lines in our Common to fix Tents, how many are to be fixed here we cannot tell, and indeed we can know nothing certain, till the Operations take Place.—Our Cuſtom-houſe Officers all take their Departure To-day, if they did not ſet out laſt Night, to Plymouth (being in this Port) to carry on Buneſs there.—Governor Hutchinſon failed Yeſterday Morning in Capt. Callahan, for London, with his ſecond Son, one of our Conſignees, and a Daughter.—Governor Gage ſets out from Cambridge this Day, for Salem, to meet the General Court there the 7th Inſtant.—Five Gentlemen, in their own private Capacity, waited on him three or four Days ſince, to know what the Amount of the Tea was, and to whom they might apply? but they could only obtain from him, that they would know, but did not ſay when.—He was much on the Reſerve; but from the Converſation I have had with two of them, we ſhall not be able to know any Thing with Certainty, till either this Town, as a Town, or the General Court apply to him.—He ſent a written Order to our Provincial Treaſurer to move the Province Money down to Salem, but he refuſed complying, well knowing he could not anſwer it, without the ſpecial Orders of the Aſſembly.—I hope the Southern Governments will view our Caſe in its true Light, which I take to be a beſieged City, in which are a great Diverſity of Opinions and Intereſts, and in a very little Time will be the Cry of a great Multitude without Buſineſs, and ready to break through Stone Walls for Subſiſtance.”

We hear that the Tradeſmen and Farmers of the City and County of Philadelphia, are DETERMINED to enter into an Aſſociation, to purchaſe no more Britiſh Goods (till the late Acts of Parliament are repealed) if the Voice of the propoſed Congreſs ſhould be in Favour of a Non-importation Agreement.

A Correſpondent remarks, that to oppoſe the Britiſh Parliament (which has declared itſelf abſolute *in all Caſes whatever* over the American Colonies) by refuſing to import nothing but *dutied Articles*, will be as ineffectual a Step to eſtabliſh the Liberties of America upon a permanent Foundation, at the preſent Juncture, as it would be to attempt to reſtrain a mad Bull, by cutting off his Tail, without aiming a Blow at his Vitals.

Laſt Sunday, after a lingering Illneſs, departed this Life, Mr. JOHN EVANS, late of St. Helena, in South Carolina, a Gentleman univerſally beloved by all who knew him; and on the Day following, his Remains were interred in St. Peter's Church Burying-Ground, attended by a Number of reſpectable Gentlemen of this City.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders, Merchants and other Inhabitants, of the County of Prince William, and Town of Dumfries, in the Colony of Virginia, at the Court-Houſe of the ſaid County, on Monday, the 6th Day of June, 1774.

RESOLVED, and it is the unanimous Opinion of this Meeting, That no Perſon ought to be taxed, but by his own Conſent, expreſſed either by himſelf, or his Repreſentatives, and that therefore any Act of Parliament, levying a Tax to be collected in America, depriving the People of their Property, or prohibiting them from trading with one another, is ſubverſive of our natural Rights, and contrary to the firſt Principles of the Conſtitution.

Reſolved, That the City of Boſton, in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, is now ſuffering in the common Cauſe of American Liberty, and on Account of its Oppoſition to an Act of the Britiſh Legiſlature for impoſing a Duty upon Tea, to be collected in America.

Reſolved, That as our late Repreſentatives have not fallen upon Means ſufficiently efficacious to ſecure to us the Enjoyment of our civil Rights and Liberties, that it is the undoubted Privilege of each reſpective County (as the Fountain of Power from whence their Delegation ariſes) to take ſuch proper and ſalutary Meaſures, as will eſſentially conduce to a Repeal of thoſe Acts, which the general Senſe of Mankind, and the greateſt Characters in the Nation have pronounced to be unjuſt.

Reſolved, and it is the Opinion of this Meeting, That until the ſaid Acts are repealed, all Importation to, and Exportation from this Colony, ought to be ſtopped, except with ſuch Colonies or Iſlands in North-America as ſhall adopt this Meaſure.

Reſolved, and it is the Opinion of this Meeting, That the Courts of Juſtice in this Colony ought to decline trying any civil Cauſes, until the ſaid Acts are repealed.

Reſolved, That the Clerk of this Committee tranſmit Copies of thoſe Reſolves to both the Printers in the City of Williamſburg, as alſo to the Printers in Annapolis and Philadelphia, to be publiſhed in their Gazettes.

per Order,

EVAN WILLIAMS, Clk. Com.

At a Meeting of a very conſiderable and reſpectable Body of the Inhabitants of Anne-Arundel County, incluſive of thoſe of the City of Annapolis, on Saturday, the 4th Inſtant, a Number of Reſolves were agreed to, ſimilar to thoſe of Baltimore, inſerted in our laſt, except the Fourth, which is as follows;

“ *Reſolved*, That as Remittances can be made only from Exports, after ſtopping the Exports to Great-Britain and the Weſt-Indies; it will be impoſſible for many of the People of this Province, who are poſſeſſed of valuable Property, immediately to pay off their Debts, and therefore it is the Opinion of this Meeting, the Gentlemen of the Law ought to bring no Suit for the Recovery of any Debt, due from any Inhabitant of this Province to any Inhabitant of Great-Britain, until the ſaid Act be repealed; and further, that they ought not to bring Suit for the Recovery of any Debt, due to any Inhabitant of this Province, except in ſuch Caſes where the Debtor is guilty of a wilful Delay in Payment, having Ability to pay, or is about to abſcond, or remove his Effects, or is waſting his Subſtance, or ſhall refuſe to ſettle his Account.”

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Induſtry, G. Gall, from N. Carolina. Sloop Adventure, J. Hutchings, and Schooner Two Brothers, B. Clark, N. Providence. Sloop Friendſhip, H. Patſhull, Maryland. Schooner Delaware, B. Goodhue, Salem, N. E. Schooner Ambroſe, J. Wooten, Plymouth, N. E. Sloop Ranger, W. Picket, Schooner Felicity, A. Keeble, and Schooner Betſey, T. Savage, Virginia. Sloop Peggy, J. Barry, Montſerrat. Sloop North-Carolina Packet, A. Moore, and Brig Broker, G. Giffin, Hiſpaniola. Brig Chance, J. Craig, Grenades. Brig Induſtry, P. Hodgkins, Dominica. Schooner Molly, E. Rodgers, Boſton. Sloop Betſey, V. Wightman, Rhode-Iſland Brig Morning Star, W. Price, and Brig Adrian, J. Duncan, St. Croix. Ship Clementina, P. Brown, Barcelona. Sloop Jane, R. Burchall, Tortola. Ship King of Pruſſia, W. Adamſon, Trepani. Brig Dolphin, J. Rundall, from London.

OUTWARDS. Schooner Betſy, R. Alcock, and Brig Induſtry, P. Hodgkinſon, Dominica. Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, South-Carolina. Sloop Charlotte, J. Irwin, Virginia. Schooner Mary, J. Perut, and Brig Adrian, J. Duncan, St. Croix. Sloop Charlotte, P. Parker, Brig Cornelia, J. Foſter, Ship Ranger, C. Biddle, Brig Lucy, J. Pyner, Jamaica. Ship James and Mary Ann, W. Budden, Barbados.

CLEARED. Sloop Two Brothers, B. Burgis, St. Chriſtophers. Schooner Prudence, W. Harris, Sloop Induſtry, C. Gall, N. Carolina. Ship Cheſter, D. Campbell, Ship Ann, G. Forten, Briſtol. Ship Warwick, C. Smith, Sloop Potowmack, G. Rever, Maryland. Ship Crawford, C. Smith, N. York. Brig Grey Hound, J. Allen, Cadiz. Ship Charming Peggy, T. Dowman, Liſbon. Ship Proſperity, W. M'Culloch, Cork. Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, Jamaica. Sloop Jenny, J. Cochran, Dominica. Sloop Betſey, W. Townſend, Sloop Succeſs, J. Bohannon, Virginia. Schooner Croſby, J. Bryan, St. Croix. Ship Lovely Laſs, A. Waid, Falmouth. Schooner Experiment, D. Levingſton, Grenada.

Extraordinary good WATCHES,

To be SOLD, by

JOHN DUPEY, Clock and Watch-Maker,

in Second-ſtreet, the fourth Door from the Friends Meeting-Houſe, PHILADELPHIA.

*** He has on Hand a few Gold and Silver Hat-Bands, Buttons and Loops, with Buckles to ſuit the ſame. ¶

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, junior.

Hath removed from Third-ſtreet, to the Houſe lately occupied by Nicholas Brooks, in Market-ſtreet, the third Door above the London Coffee-houſe, where he has for Sale, Wholeſale and Retail,

A NEAT and general Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe; amongſt which are a great Variety of MOREENS, which he is determined to ſell on the very loweſt Terms. ¶

To be SOLD by Way of public VENDUE,

at the London Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday, the 22d of this inſtant June, at Seven o' Clock in the Evening,

A LOT of GROUND, and four Tenements thereon, ſituate in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, in the City of Philadelphia, the Whole containing in Front, on Water-ſtreet, 57 Feet, and in Depth 19 Feet 7 Inches, into the Bank, towards Front-ſtreet. An indiſputable Title will be given to the Purchaſers.

CHRISTOPHER BAKER,

At his Houſe, on the North Side of Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, three Doors above Mr. Chriſtian Lehman, Notary Public, and directly oppoſite Rudolph Bonner's Inn, HATH FOR SALE,

GOOD old Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum; Liſbon, Teneriffe and Mountain Wines; Melaſſes, Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado Sugars; Bohea Tea, Coffee, Rice, Chocolate; Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Pepper and Ginger; Indigo, Starch, Raiſins, Powder and Shot, Lamp and Sweet Oil, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEARTY healthy NEGROE BOY, about ten Years old, has had the Small-pox and Meaſles. Enquire of WILLIAM COATS, ſenior, in Cable-Lane. ¶

JUST ARRIVED, in the Brigantine Dolphin, JOHN RANDALL, Maſter, from LONDON,

A NUMBER of likely young MEN and WOMEN SERVANTS AND REDEMPTIONERS, whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by Captain JOHN RANDALL, on board the Veſſel, now lying off the Old Ferry-houſe Wharff, or by RICHARD NEAVE, junior, in Lombard-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets; among them are the following Tradeſmen,---Blackſmiths and Whiteſmiths, Silverſmiths, Chaſers and Piercers, Butchers, Bruſh-makers, Breeches-makers, Clerks, Carpenters and Joiners, Coopers, Diſtillers, Druggiſts, Felt makers, Gardiners, Gun-ſtock-makers, Grooms, Hemp and Flax-dreſſers, Hair-dreſſers, Sawyers, a Lapidary, Paper-ſtainers, Potters, Gentlemens Servants, School-maſters, Turners, Tallow-chandlers, Taylors, Watch and Clock-makers, Watch-caſe-makers, Weavers, Spinners, ſome Farmers, and a Number of Men and Lads, who have been uſed to Labour.

Philadelphia, June 13. 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE PLANTATIONS, containing about 1000 Acres of Land, near 100 Acres of which are improved, ſituate near and adjoining Jacob Stroud's Mill-place, over the Blue Hills, in Lower-Smithfield Townſhip, in Northampton County, about 5 Miles from Delaware River. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the Whole, or any Part thereof, may be more particularly informed, by applying to Matthew Clarkſon, Eſq; in Philadelphia, John Okely, Eſq; at Bethlehem, or to the Subſcriber, in Northampton County. ROBERT LEVERS.

N. B. If the Whole be diſpoſed of together for Caſh, they will be ſold cheap. *June* 15, 1774. ¶

WHEREAS *JOSIAH CRAWFORD* ſold a TRACT of LAND, lying in Eaſt-Nottingham Townſhip, County of Cheſter, and Province of Pennſylvania, to the Subſcriber, and obtained ten Bonds of him, and a certain GEORGE CRISWELL, for the ſame, the firſt payable in September, 1774, and ſo annually, in September, till the Year 1783, each Bond for Twenty Pounds. This is to forewarn all Perſons, not to take any Aſſignment on ſaid Bonds, as I am determined not to pay any of them, until ſaid *Crawford* makes me a Deed of Conveyance from all the Heirs.

June 4, 1774. || WILLIAM RUTHERFORD.

STOLEN, on Tueſday, the 8th of June, 1774, at night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, at Three-mile-run, near New-Brunſwick, in the province of New-Jerſey, a black MARE, near 14 hands high, with a blaze in her face, paces chiefly, but can trot, and is a little cat-ham'd, docked rather long, her mane hangs on the near ſide, and is of a low carriage, ſhe is about ſeven years old. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, or brings her home, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN BENNET. ¶

On the 24th of this inſtant June will be expoſed to SALE, by public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate near the Great Swamp, in Bucks county, about four miles from Trumbawer's Tavern, containing about 1000 acres; there are on the ſaid tract eleven tenements, and about 650 acres of cleared land, of which 250 are already made into good meadow, and as much more may be made at an eaſy expence. Tohiccon creek running through the body of the tract. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, a TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Blockley townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, about 5 miles from the city, the ſoil whereof is extremely good, and the whole of it is well timbered; there is a good ſtream of water in the ſaid tract, which makes it very convenient for meadows, and the Haverford road runs through it. The conditions of ſale will be made known, at the time and place aforeſaid, and an indiſputable title given to the purchaſers. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 30th day of this inſtant June, at the houſe of the Widow GILBERT, near Vine-ſtreet wharff, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

A CONVENIENT bank LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, or the public landing place, containing in breadth, north and ſouth, 20 feet, and in length from Delaware, Front-ſtreet to King-ſtreet; bounded northward with a lot of Charles Weſt, eaſtward with King-ſtreet or Water-ſtreet, ſouthward with Vine-ſtreet, or the public landing place, and weſtward with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid. Its ſituation is ſo well calculated for public buſineſs, that it may ſuit to build either a ſtore or dwelling-houſe thereon. It is ſubject only to the Proprietaries quitrent of One Shilling ſterl. per foot, per annum. Attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by JOSEPH WEST. ¶

STOLEN, on Monday, the 16th of May laſt, in the night time, from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, a grey HORSE, about 14½ hands high, 8 years old, had the fiſtula, and his creſt loſt, and mane cut. Likewiſe, was taken at the ſame time one piece of cloth, 2¾ yards, one ditto 2¼ yards, and one ditto 4 yards, the two firſt filled with tow, and the laſt filled with flax.

N. B. The ſuppoſed thief is about 5 feet 8 inches high, had on a light coloured coat and jacket, with yellow buttons, buckſkin breeches, figured thread ſtockings, a beaver hat, the coat has two pocket flaps to each ſide, and the under flap buttoned, the other covering it and does not ſeem to be his own, by reaſon it does not fit him; he is of a black complexion, black hair, and flat footed, can talk Dutch well, and goes by the name of PHILIP MITCHEL; it is thought he is a great villain, and neighbours had need to be careful to uſe all poſſible means to ſtop his proceedings. Whoever takes up the ſaid thief and horſe, ſhall receive *Three Pounds* reward, and for the horſe alone *Three Dollars*, and all reaſonable charges, paid by RICHARD LEE. ¶

Cheſter Goal, June 6, 1774.

WAS committed into my cuſtody, on the 17th day of May laſt, a certain MARY KELLEY, about 5 feet high, born in Ireland, of a browniſh complexion; had on, when committed, a ſtriped linen gown, ſtriped lincey petticoat, &c. Likewiſe was committed into my cuſtody, a certain WILLIAM DILLON, on the 4th day of this inſtant, about 6 feet high, and ſays he was born in England, of a ſandy complexion, about 30 years of age, old woollen cloaths, of a lightiſh colour, and an old wool hat, old ſhoes and ſtockings. Their maſters, if any they have, are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be diſcharged, paying their fees, in three weeks from the date hereof. JOEL WILLIS, Goaler. ¶

Londonderry Townſhip, Lancaſter County, June 6, 1774.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of JOHN MEBAN, ſenior, formerly of ſaid Townſhip, deceaſed, whether by Bond, Bill or Book Account, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, in order that they may be diſcharged before the 6th of July next, that ſo a Diſtribution may be made of the Overplus, according to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the ſaid John Meban, by

¶ JOHN LOGAN, acting Executor.

WAS FOUND, on the 26th day of May, 1774, on the great road leading from Elizabeth-town Point to Powles Hook, a neat POCKET-BOOK, with a conſiderable ſum of money in it, and ſome papers of value to the owner. Whoever has loſt the ſame, and will apply to the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Springfield, Burlington county, and prove his property, may have it again.

¶ JOHN BLACK, junior.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Robeſon townſhip, Berks county, on the 29th of May laſt, a likely ſorrel MARE, 3 years old, 15 hands high, having a ſwitch tail, but neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ MOSES ROBESON.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Carnarvon townſhip, Lancaſter county, a Negroe man, named JACK, is about 5 feet high; had on, when he went away, a blanket coat, ſwanſkin jacket, buckſkin breeches, new ſhoes and ſtockings, and may change his clothes, as he took his other clothes with him; he is very handy, and underſtands driving a team well, and may probably endeavour to paſs for a free Negroe; all maſters of veſſels are deſired not to take him on board.

April 18, 1774. ‖ 6*w*. EDWARD HUGHES.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED, on the 24th of May laſt, from the plantation of Joſeph Cowman, near Weſt-River, in Maryland, a dark bay MARE, black mane and tail, 5 years old this ſpring, about 15 hands high, paces and trots well, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and a curl in the hair of her neck, both on the near and off ſide, pretty cloſe to the mane, called by ſome a feather, branded on the fore part of the hoof of every foot, with the letters W. I. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, that the owner may have her again, or brings her to ſaid Cowman's, or to the owner, Iſaac Jackſon, Clock-maker, in New-Garden, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ſaid COWMAN, or ISAAC JACKSON. ¶ 5 *W*.

Eaſton, May 30, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed will be ſold, at Eaſton, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of June next, a certain plantation and tract of land, ſituated in Cheſtnut-hill townſhip, over the Blue Mountains, adjoining the lands of Richard Peters, Eſq; Peter Hoorſmith and Peter Dehaven, being about 18 *miles from Eaſton, containing about* 478 *acres, whereof* 45 *acres are clear, partly meadow, whereon there is a good dwelling-houſe, and good out-houſes, and whereon is erected a new-ſaw-mill, on a good ſtream of water; there can be ſeveral acres of meadow made with little expence; the ſaid tract has plenty of timber, ſo that it might be divided in three farms; late the property of Peregrine Jones; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by* *HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.* ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the 15th day of this inſtant June, at 7 o'clock in the evening,

TWELVE acres and an half of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, about 2 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining Chriſtian Derrick's land; 8 acres of it are cleared and ſowed, and the reſt good woodland. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, by applying to Mr. CHRISTIAN DERRICK, who will ſhew the ſame.

All perſons having any demands againſt the ſubſcriber, are deſired to bring in their accounts as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe indebted to me by bonds, notes, book debts, or otherwiſe, are alſo deſired to pay ſuch debts, within the ſpace of 3 months from the date hereof, in failure whereof I ſhall be obliged to put the ſame into the hands of an attorney, as I propoſe to leave the province as ſoon as I poſſibly can. JOHN MILLER. §

PURSUANT to an Order of Orphan's Court, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, on Saturday, the 18th Day of June next, on the Premiſes, two certain Lots or Pieces of Ground, ſituate in Germantown Townſhip, Philadelphia County, one of them lying upon Creſham Road, and adjoining John Johnſon's Land, containing about 1 Acre, 2 Rood and 36 Perches; and the other adjoining Roxborough Townſhip Line, and Land of ſaid John Johnſon, containing about 2 Acres, 3 Rood and 20 Perches; late the real Eſtate of Peter Ax, deceaſed. The Sale to begin at about One o'Clock; Attendance will be given, at the Time and Place of Sale, by

May 28, 1774. ‖ ELIZABETH AX, Adminiſtratrix.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the 20th of June inſtant, on the premiſes,

PART of a valuable plantation, containing 35 acres, well watered, 21 acres cleared, 7 acres of which are meadow, about 5 acres of good orchard, a frame dwelling-houſe, barn, and new tan-yard, ſituated in Weſt New-Jerſey, Burlington county, and townſhip of Eveſham, 5 miles from Haddonfield, and about 8 miles from Cooper's ferry. At ſame time and place will be ſold about 100 hides, near tanned. The ſale to begin about two o'clock in the afternoon; attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, at the time and place aforeſaid, by ROBERT HUNT. ¶

Lancaſter, May 25, 1774.

BY virtue of a certain writ of our Lord the King, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on the 21ſt day of June next, at the houſe of Matthias Slough, known by the Sign of the Swan, in the Borough of Lancaſter, a certain tract or piece of warranted land, ſuppoſed to contain 96 acres, at the Ferry late of George Stevenſon, now called M'Call's Ferry, adjoining lands of John Patton and others, and the river Saſquehanna, being generally deemed part of the Ferry land, in Lancaſter county, with the appurtenances; late the eſtate of the ſaid George Stevenſon. Alſo the eſtate of the ſaid George Stevenſon, of and in a certain tract of land; in Derry townſhip, in Lancaſter county, near the Round-top, adjoining to lands of George Bombaugh, Simon Singe, and others, containing 185 acres, and allowance, with the appurtenances.---And the eſtate and intereſt of the ſaid George Stevenſon, of and in a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in Manheim townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, near the Borough of Lancaſter, adjoining lands of George Roſs, Eſq; and others, containing 99 acres, and allowance (including four other lots) with the appurtenances. All ſeized and taken in execution by

† JOHN FERREE, Sheriff.

Glouceſter County, May 24, 1774.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday, the 18th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of James Cooper, Innkeeper, in the townſhip and county of Glouceſter, the following tracts of LAND, viz.

ONE TRACT, containing 346 acres, on which there is a houſe, and ſome other improvements.----One other tract, containing 386 acres.----And one other tract, containing 70 acres. The whole ſituate in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, are timbered with hickory, oak and pine, are convenient to ſeveral ſaw-mills, and about 5 miles from a public landing on Timber-creek. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, may apply to Richard Tice, living near the ſame. Late part of the real eſtate of the ſaid Richard Tice, aſſigned to us, and to be ſold for the benefit of his creditors, by ISAAC MICKLE, and THOMAS REDMAN, Aſſignees. ¶

Trenton, May 22, 1774,

ON the 23d of April laſt was committed to my cuſtody, a certain *James Davenport*, Schoolmaſter, who ſays he belongs to John Feree, Eſq; High Sheriff of Lancaſter county. His ſaid maſter is deſired to come and take him out, in three weeks from the date of this advertiſement, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, upon paying his fees. JAMES STOUT, Goaler. ¶

Lancaſter Goal, May 22, 1774.

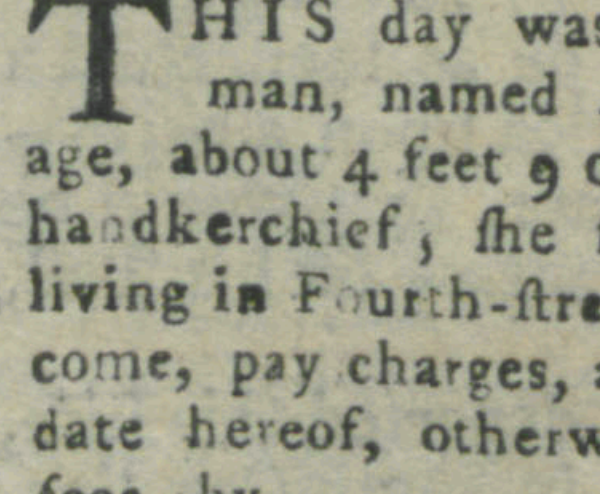
THIS day was committed to my cuſtody, a certain woman, named ANNA CARRELL; ſhe is about 16 years of age, about 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, black buſhy hair, a white handkerchief; ſhe ſays ſhe belongs to one Samuel Williams, living in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Her maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take her away, in three weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe ſhe will be diſcharged for paying her fees, by GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler. ¶

Bridgetown Goal, Cumberland County, Weſt-Jerſey, May 23, 1774.

DELIVERED to my cuſtody, the 16th inſtant, a certain Negroe man, named *Richard Thompſon*, who ſays he came from Black-river, or otherwiſe called Back-creek, in Virginia, in the ſchooner Sally, Captain Weatherhold, bound for New-York, and was caſt away on Cape-May, about 4 months ago: The ſaid Negroe ſays he is a freeman, and is about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high. His maſter, if he has any, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, in 3 weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be ſold out for the ſame.

ELIAS WHITAKER, Goaler.

For CHARLES TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)



The BRIGANTINE
CHARLES-TOWN PACKET,
SAMUEL WRIGHT,
MASTER;

WILL ſail with all convenient Speed, having the greater Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to URIAH WOOLMAN, WILLIAM SYKES, and COMPANY, or ſaid Maſter on board, at Milnor and Hough's Wharff.

N. B. Good RICE juſt imported and to be ſold: Enquire as above. *June* 1.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold (price Nine-pence) *by*
WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookſeller, in Front-ſtreet,

METHODISM DISPLAYED, and ENTHUSIASM DETECTED; intended as an Antidote againſt, and a Preſervative from the deluſive Principles and unſcriptural Doctrines of a Modern Sett of ſeducing Preachers: And as a Defence of our regular and orthodox Clergy, from their unjuſt Reflections. Addreſſed to the Rev. Mr. ROMAINE, the Rev. Mr. JONES, &c.

Alſo juſt publiſhed, and to ſold by ſaid Woodhouſe,

Three New Plays, viz.---The School for Wives---The Man of Buſineſs---The Macaroni. Likewiſe may be had as above, The Shipwreck, with Captain Viaud's real Voyages and Adventures. ¶

TWO Pieces of beſt white SATTINS; black, buff, and white Silk Breeches Patterns; white Silk Serge, for Linings of Gentlemens Summer Clothes; embroidered, ſpangled, Baſket, and Death Head Buttons; black, buff, and drab coloured Worſted Breeches Pieces; very fine white Ruſſia Drillings; together with a genteel Aſſortment of ſuperfine Cloths and Trimmings, imported this Spring, by

PETER STRETCH,

Are to be ſold, at his Store, on the North Side of Walnut-ſtreet, a few Doors below Second-ſtreet, directly oppoſite the Prothonotary's Office, in any Quantity from a Piece to a Yard.

To be LETT, and may be entered on immediately,

THAT well known Tavern, called THE OLD INN, in Frankford, now in Poſſeſſion of the Widow M'VEAGH. For Particulars, enquire of ISAIAH WORRALL, near the Premiſes.

Neabſco Furnace, Virginia, April 15, 1774.

RUN away from the Neabſco Furnace, on the 16th March laſt, a light coloured Mulattoe man, named BILLEY, the property of the honourable JOHN TAYLOE, Eſq; when I tell the public he is the ſame boy who for many years waited on me in my travels through this and the neighbouring provinces (and by his pertneſs, or rather impudence, was well known to almoſt all my acquaintances) there is the leſs occaſion for a particular deſcription of him; however, as he is now grown to the ſize of a man, and has not attended me for ſome years paſt, I think it not amiſs to ſay he is a very likely young fellow, about 20 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtout and ſtrong made, has a remarkable ſwing in his walk, but is much more ſo by a knack he has of gaining the good graces of almoſt every body, who will liſten to his bewitching and deceitful tongue, which ſeldom or ever ſpeaks the truth; he has a ſmall ſcar on the right ſide of his forehead, and the little finger on his right hand quite ſtraight, by a hurt he got when a child; had on, when he went away, a blue fearnaught and an under jacket of green baize, light coloured cloth breeches, with ſilver baſket buttons, a pair of cotton ditto, ozenbrigs ſhirts, a mixed blue pair of yarn hoſe, country made ſhoes, and yellow buckles.---From his ingenuity he is capable of doing almoſt any kind of buſineſs, and for ſome years paſt has been chiefly employed as a founder, ſtone maſon and miller, as occaſion required; one of which trades, in the character of a freeman, I imagine he will profeſs. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and delivers him to me, or his maſter at Mount-airy, or ſecures him ſo as to be had again, ſhall have double the reward allowed by law, and all reaſonable charges, if brought home.

‖ 6 w. THOMAS LAWSON.

WILLIAM D. SMITH,
CHYMIST and DRUGGIST, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

HAS juſt imported in the Ship Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, a large and freſh Aſſortment of DRUGS, Patent MEDICINES, Surgeons Inſtruments; beſt Sallad Oil, Sago, Barley, &c.

Said SMITH has a neat ſmall STILL, fit for the Weſt-Indies, to diſpoſe of reaſonable. †

TO BE SOLD, AT
JOHN MITCHELL's
WINE, SPIRIT, RUM and SUGAR STORE,
In Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

BEST genuine MADEIRA WINES, Old JAMAICA SPIRITS, and BRANDY, of the beſt Qualities, } By the Pipe, Hogſhead, Quarter-Caſk or Gallon.

Excellent BOTTLED CLARET, by the Dozen.

Genuine OLD PORT, TENERIFFE, LISBON, SHERRY, FYALL and MOUNTAIN } WINES, by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk or Dozen.

WEST-INDIA and COUNTRY RUM.

Muſcovado Sugars of all Sorts, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel.

Melaſſes, Coffee, Cotton, Pepper and Alſpice.

Carolina new Rice, in Tierces, and Roſin in Barrels.

Green and Bohea Teas, by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.

Beſt French and Carolina Indigo, by large or ſmall Quantity.

Ground Red Wood, of the beſt Quality; Madder, Copperas, Allom, Brimſtone, ground Ginger; ground White and Red Lead, in ſmall Caſks, and Pruſſian Blue, &c. &c.

As he is determined to keep a conſtant Supply of the above Articles, all of which he will be careful to have the beſt of their Kinds, the Public may depend on being ſerved on the moſt reaſonable Terms. And his Friends in the Country may depend on being as well and punctually ſupplied by Letter, as if they were perſonally preſent. 6 *W*.

Baltimore-Town, March 12, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon in a month, if required,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Frederick-ſtreet, near Meyer's tan-yard, and between the two lower bridges on Jones's falls; there are 130 feet on the front, 180 feet deep, and 115 feet on the lower front; it is on leaſe for 99 years, renewable for ever, and ſubject to a groundrent of only 40s. ſterling per annum, about 16 years of the leaſe are expired. On the front of the lot, on Frederick-ſtreet, is a large brick dwelling-houſe, wherein the ſubſcriber now lives, 50 feet front, 23 feet deep, two ſtories high, having two parlours, a paſſage and ſtaircaſe below, four good chambers, three whereof have fire-places, and above two good garrets, well finiſhed; there is alſo adjoining to the ſaid dwelling-houſe, a good brick kitchen and landry, with proper chambers for ſervants; alſo, a brick warehouſe, 32 feet by 25, two ſtories and a cellar, near one half of the front of the lot is yet unimproved, there being only an old log building that ſerved as a jail, and which may be removed at pleaſure. There is an exceeding good garden, well incloſed. This lot would ſuit a diſtiller, brewer, or ſugar-baker; as there is room ſufficient for building, and a lane may be opened through the lot, from one ſtreet to another; what buildings are on this lot are faithfully executed; the brick walls, ſome are 18 inches thick, and none leſs than 14 inches even to the ridge pole. The purchaſer need lay down but little caſh, if any. Good ſecurity, with intereſt, will ſuffice, and one fourth of the money will be only at four per cent. per ann. intereſt. As I am determined at all events to leave this province, and deſirous of ſettling all my affairs, any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, will find me very reaſonable in my demand for this lot.

6 *W*. DANIEL CHAMIER.

RED PORT WINE, of the beſt Quality,
And a few PIPES of
EXCELLENT TENERIFFE,
To be SOLD reaſonable, by
GEORGE MEADE, AND Co. 2m.

Imported in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, juſt arrived, and to be ſold by
GIBSON AND ASTON,
At their Store in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets,

A NEAT Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS. ‖ 6 *W*.

June 4, 1774.

TAKEN up in the River Delaware, about two Months ago, TWO RAFTS, of Pine Boards, Plank and Scantling. The Owner, proving his Property and paying Charges, may have them again, by applying to JOEL BALDWIN, living oppoſite Pettie's-Iſland. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

POSTSCRIPT TO THE *PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.* No. 2373.

A BILL for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the caſes of perſons, queſtioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law, or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England.

WHEREAS in His Majeſty's province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, an attempt hath lately been made to throw off the authority of the parliament of Great-Britain over the ſaid province, and an actual and avowed reſiſtance, by open force, to the execution of certain acts of Parliament, hath been ſuffered to take place, uncontrouled and unpuniſhed, in defiance of His Majeſty's authority, and to the utter ſubverſion of all lawful Government:

And whereas, in the preſent diſordered ſtate of the ſaid province, it is of the utmoſt importance to the general welfare thereof, and to the re-eſtabliſhment of lawful authority throughout the ſame, that neither the Magiſtrates acting in ſupport of the laws, nor any of his Majeſty's ſubjects aiding and aſſiſting them therein, or in the ſuppreſſion of Riots and Tumults, raiſed in oppoſition to the execution of the laws and ſtatutes of this Realm, ſhould be diſcouraged from the proper diſcharge of their duty, by an apprehenſion that, in caſe of their being queſtioned for any acts done therein, they may be liable to be brought to trial for the ſame before perſons, who do not acknowledge the validity of the laws in the execution whereof, or the authority of the Magiſtrate in the ſupport of whom ſuch acts had been done:

In order therefore to remove every ſuch diſcouragement from the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and to induce them, upon all proper occaſions, to exert themſelves in ſupport of the public peace of the province, and of the authority of the King and Parliament of Great-Britain over the ſame: Be it enacted by the KING's Moſt excellent MAJESTY, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That if at any time, within the ſpace of   years from and after the   any bill or bills of indictment ſhall be found againſt any perſon for Murder, or other capital offence, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and it ſhall appear, by information given upon oath to the Governor, or in his abſence to the Lieutenant-Governor, of the ſaid Province, that the fact was committed by the perſon indicted, while he was either in the execution of his duty as a magiſtrate, for the ſuppreſſion of riots, or in the ſupport of the laws of revenue, or that he was acting in his duty as an officer of revenue, or acting under the direction and order of any magiſtrate for the ſuppreſſion of riots, or for the carrying into effect the laws of revenue, or aiding and aſſiſting in any of the purpoſes aforeſaid; and if it ſhall alſo appear, to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid Governor or Lieutenant-Governor reſpectively, that an indifferent trial cannot be had within the ſaid Province, in that caſe it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor to direct, that the Indictment ſhall be tried in ſome other of his Majeſty's Colonies, or in Great-Britain, and for that purpoſe to order the perſon indicted to be ſent, under a ſufficient cuſtody, to the place appointed for his trial; and that there may be no failure of juſtice from the want of evidence in ſuch caſes, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor, or in his abſence the Lieutenant-Governor, to ſettle and aſſeſs a reaſonable ſum to be allowed for the expences of ſuch witneſſes as the proſecutor, or the perſon indicted, ſhall deſire to be ſummoned; which ſum ſhall be advanced by the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms to the witneſs, who, upon the receipt thereof, ſhall enter into a recognizance before a Judge of the Superior Court, to appear and give evidence upon the trial of ſuch indictment.

And be it further enacted, That the Governor, or in his abſence the Lieutenant-Governor, if he ſhall direct the trial to be had in any other of his Majeſty's Colonies, ſhall tranſmit the indictment, together with the recognizances of the witneſſes, under the ſeal of the Province, to the Governor of ſuch other Colony; who ſhall immediately iſſue a Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer, and deliver or cauſe to be delivered the ſaid indictment, with the ſaid recognizances, to the Chief Juſtice, and ſuch other perſons as have uſually been Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer there; who ſhall have power to proceed upon the ſaid indictment, as if the ſame had been found before them, and the trial ſhall thereupon proceed in like manner, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the offence had been committed in ſuch place: And in caſe the Governor, or in his abſence the Lieutenant-Governor, ſhall direct the trial to be had in Great-Britain, he ſhall then tranſmit the indictment, together with the recognizances of the witneſſes, under the ſeal of the Province, to one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, who ſhall deliver or cauſe to be delivered the ſame to the Maſter of the Crown Office, and the indictment ſhall be tried in the next term, at the bar of the Court of King's Bench, in like manner, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the offence had been committed in the County of Middleſex.

A BILL for the better regulating the government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in North-America.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of England, made in the third year of the reign of their late Majeſties King William and Queen Mary, for uniting, erecting and incorporating, the ſeveral Colonies, Territories and Tracts of Land therein mentioned, into one real Province, by the name of their Majeſties Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, whereby it was among other things ordained and eſtabliſhed, that the Governor of the ſaid Province ſhould from thenceforth be appointed and commiſſionated by their Majeſties, their heirs and ſucceſſors; it was however granted and ordained that, from the Expiration of the term for and during which the Eight and Twenty Perſons, named in the ſaid Letters Patent, were appointed to be the firſt Counſellors or Aſſiſtants to the Governor of the ſaid Province for the time being, the aforeſaid number of Eight and Twenty Counſellors or Aſſiſtants ſhould yearly, once in every year, for ever thereafter, be, by the General Court or Aſſembly, newly choſen.

And whereas the ſaid method of electing ſuch Counſellors or Aſſiſtants, to be veſted with the ſeveral powers, authorities and privileges therein mentioned, altho' conformable to the practice theretofore uſed, in ſuch of the Colonies thereby united, in which the appointment of the reſpective Governors had been veſted in the General Courts or Aſſemblies of the ſaid Colonies, hath, by repeated experience, been found to be extremely ill adapted to the plan of government eſtabliſhed in the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, by the ſaid Letters Patent herein before mentioned, and hath been ſo far from contributing to the attainment of the good ends and purpoſes thereby intended, and to the promoting of the internal welfare, peace, and good government, or to the maintenance of that juſt ſubordination to, and conformity with, the laws of Great-Britain, that the manner of exerciſing the powers, authorities and privileges aforeſaid, by the perſons ſo annually elected, hath for ſome time paſt been ſuch, as had the moſt manifeſt tendency to obſtruct, and in great meaſure defeat, the execution of the laws, to weaken the attachment of his Majeſty's well-diſpoſed ſubjects in the ſaid province to his Majeſty's government, and to encourage the ill-diſpoſed among them to proceed even to acts of direct reſiſtance to, and defiance of, his Majeſty's authority; and it hath accordingly happened, that an open reſiſtance to the execution of the laws hath actually taken place in the town of Boſton, and the neighbourhood thereof, within the ſaid province.

And whereas it is, under theſe circumſtances, become abſolutely neceſſary, in order to the preſervation of the peace and good order of the ſaid province, the protection of his Majeſty's well-diſpoſed ſubjects therein reſident, the continuance of the mutual benefits ariſing from the commerce and correſpondence between this kingdom and the ſaid province, and the maintaining of the juſt dependance of the ſaid province upon the Crown and Parliament of Great-Britain, that the ſaid method of annually electing the Counſellors or Aſſiſtants of the ſaid province ſhould no longer be ſuffered to continue, but that the appointment of the ſaid Counſellors or Aſſiſtants ſhould henceforth be put upon the like footing, as is eſtabliſhed in ſuch other of his Majeſty's colonies or plantations in America, the Governors whereof are appointed by his Majeſty's Commiſſion, under the Great Seal of Great-Britain.

Be it therefore enacted by the KING's moſt excellent MAJESTY, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that from and after the   ſo much of the Charter, granted by their Majeſties King William and Queen Mary to the inhabitants of the ſaid province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, and all and every clauſe, matter and thing, therein contained, which relates to the time and manner of electing the Aſſiſtants or Counſellors for the ſaid province, and all elections and appointments of ſuch Counſellors and Aſſiſtants made in purſuance thereof, ſhall   and that from and after the ſaid   the Council, or Court of Aſſiſtants of the ſaid province for the time being, ſhall be compoſed of ſuch of the inhabitants, or proprietors of lands within the ſame, as ſhall be thereunto nominated and appointed by his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, by warrant under his or their ſignet or ſign manual, and with the advice of the Privy Council, agreeable to the practice now uſed in reſpect to the appointment of Counſellors in ſuch of his Majeſty's other colonies in America, the Governors whereof are appointed by commiſſion under the Great Seal of Great-Britain: Provided, that the number of the ſaid Aſſiſtants or Counſellors ſhall not at any one time exceed   nor be leſs than

And it is hereby further enacted, That the ſaid Aſſiſtants or Counſellors ſo to be appointed as aforeſaid, ſhall hold their offices reſpectively for and during the pleaſure of his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, and ſhall have and enjoy all the powers, privileges and immunities, at preſent held, exerciſed and enjoyed by the Aſſiſtants or Counſellors of the ſaid Province, conſtituted and elected from time to time, under the ſaid Charter, except as herein after excepted; and ſhall alſo, upon their admiſſion into the ſaid Council, and before they enter upon the execution of their offices, reſpectively take the oaths, and make, repeat and ſubſcribe, the declarations required, as well by the ſaid Charter as by any law or laws of ſaid Province now in force, to be taken by the Aſſiſtants or Counſellors, which have been ſo elected and conſtituted as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the   it ſhall and may be lawful for his Majeſty's Governor for the Time being of the ſaid Province, or, in his abſence, for the Lieutenant-Governor, to nominate and appoint, under the ſeal of the Province, from time to time, the Judges of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer, the Attorney-General, Sheriffs, Provoſts Marſhals, Juſtices of the Peace, and other Officers to the Council or Courts of Juſtice belonging, and to remove the ſame without the conſent of the Council; and that all Judges of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer, the Attorney-General, Sheriffs, Provoſts Marſhals, Juſtices and other Officers, ſo appointed by the Governor, or, in his abſence, by the Lieutenant-Governor alone, ſhall and may have, hold and exerciſe, their ſaid offices, powers and authorities, as fully and completely, to all intents and purpoſes, as any Judges of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer, Attorney-General, Sheriffs, Provoſts Marſhals, or other Officers, have or might have done heretofore under the ſaid Letters Patent, in the third year of the reign of their late Majeſties King William and Queen Mary, any law, ſtatute or uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend to annul or make void the commiſſion granted before the   to any Judges of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer, the Attorney-General, Sheriffs, Provoſts Marſhals, Juſtices of the Peace, or other Officers; but that they may hold and exerciſe the ſame, as if this act had never been made, until the ſame ſhall be determined by death, removal by the Governor, or other avoidance, as the caſe may happen.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That upon every vacancy of the offices of Chief Juſtice and Judges of the Superior Court of the ſaid Province, from and after the   the Governor for the time being, or in his abſence the Lieutenant-Governor, without the conſent of the Council, ſhall have full power and authority to nominate and appoint the perſons to ſucceed to the ſaid offices, who ſhall hold their Commiſſions during the pleaſure of his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors; and that neither the Chief Juſtice and Judges appointed before the ſaid   nor thoſe who ſhall hereafter be appointed purſuant to this act, ſhall be removed, unleſs by the order of his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, under his or their ſign manual.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Juſtice, the Judges of the Superior Court, and the Secretary of the ſaid province, for the time being, ſhall be, and they are hereby appointed, during their continuance in their reſpective offices, Juſtices of the Peace in and for every county of the ſaid province, and ſhall and may have, hold and enjoy, all the powers and authorities given to the Juſtices of the Peace by virtue of their commiſſion, or by any Act of the General Court of the ſaid province.

And whereas, by an Act of the General Court of the ſaid province, made in the fourth year of the reign of their late Majeſties King William and Queen Mary, intituled, "An Act for regulating of townſhips, choice of town-officers, and ſetting forth their power," the freeholders and inhabitants of the ſeveral townſhips, rateable at twenty pounds eſtate, are authorized to aſſemble together, in the month of March in every year, upon notice given by the conſtable, or ſuch other as the Select Men of the town ſhall appoint, for the choice of Select Men, conſtables, and other officers; and the freeholders and inhabitants are alſo impowered to make and agree upon ſuch neceſſary rules, orders and bye-laws, for the directing, managing and ordering, the prudential affairs, and to annex penalties for the non-obſervance of the ſame, not exceeding twenty ſhillings for one offence; provided they be not repugnant to the general laws of the ſaid province.

And whereas a great abuſe has been made of the power of calling ſuch meetings, and the inhabitants have, contrary to the deſign of their inſtitution, been miſled to treat upon matters of the moſt general concern, and to paſs many dangerous and unwarrantable reſolves; for remedy whereof, Be it enacted, That from and after the   no town meeting ſhall be called by the Select Men, or at the requeſt of any number of freeholders, without the leave of the Governor in writing, expreſſing the ſpecial buſineſs of the ſaid meeting, firſt had and obtained, except the annual meeting in the month of March, for the choice of Select Men, conſtables, and other officers; and that no other matter ſhall be treated of at ſuch meeting, except the election of their aforeſaid officers, nor at any other meeting, except the buſineſs expreſſed in the leave given by the Governor.

And whereas, in purſuance of an Act of Aſſembly of the ſaid province, made in the ſeventh year of the reign of William the third, and three other Acts of Aſſembly, made in the eleventh year of the ſame reign, Jurors, as well Grand as Petty, have been uſually ſummoned and returned by the conſtables of the ſeveral towns, by virtue of writs or warrants, directed to them by the Clerks of the ſeveral Courts, requiring them to aſſemble the inhabitants of the ſaid towns, to chuſe fit perſons to ſerve as Jurors for ſuch towns, and to ſummon and return ſuch perſons ſo choſen; which practice of chuſing Jurors, and returning them, without the intervention of the Sheriff, has been found to be detrimental to the adminiſtration of Juſtice; Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the   next enſuing, ſo much of the ſaid Acts of Aſſembly, and of all other laws now in force within the ſaid province, as directs the returns of Juries to be made by the conſtables, by an election of the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns, ſhall   and all Jurors, as well Grand as Petty, ſhall be returned by the Sheriffs of the ſeveral counties, and no otherwiſe; and the Juſtices of the Superior Court of the ſaid province, at a convenient time before the ſitting of the Superior Court in every county, and the Juſtices of the Peace for every county in the ſaid province, at a convenient time before the ſitting of the Quarter Seſſion of ſuch county, ſhall iſſue their precepts or warrants to the Sheriff of ſuch county, for ſuch ſeveral Courts reſpectively to ſummon, out of the freeholders and inhabitants of ſuch county, qualified to ſerve upon Juries, ſuch a number of good and lawful men, as ſuch precept or warrant ſhall direct, to ſerve upon the Grand Jury of ſuch reſpective Court; and ſuch perſons ſo ſummoned and returned by the ſaid Sheriff, or ſuch of them as ſhall appear, ſhall be impannelled and ſworn the Grand Inqueſt for the body of the county, and ſhall continue as ſuch during the ſitting of ſuch reſpective Court, and until they ſhall be diſmiſſed by the ſame; and in all indictments, informations, actions and cauſes, depending before the Superior Court, or any Court of Quarter Seſſion, or Court of Common Pleas, in the ſaid province, which ſhall be at iſſue, and ordered for trial, the Juries ſhall be ſummoned, impannelled and returned, by the Sheriff of the ſaid county, out of the freeholders and inhabitants of the ſaid county, qualified to ſerve upon Juries, and ſhall be choſen and arrayed in ſuch manner and form, and by and with ſuch regulations and reſtrictions, as is directed and ordered in and by an Act of Parliament, made in the ſeventh and eighth years of the reign of his late Majeſty King William the third, intituled, "An Act for the eaſe of Jurors, and better re-" gulating of Juries;" and one other Act, made in the eighth and ninth years of the ſame reign, intituled, "An " Act to enable the returns of Juries as formerly, until " the firſt day of November, 1697;" and one other Act of Parliament, made in the third year of the reign of his late Majeſty King George the ſecond, intituled, "An Act " for the better regulation of Juries;" and one other Act, made in the twenty-fourth year of the ſame reign, intituled, "An Act for the better regulation of trials by Jury, " and for enlarging the time for trials by Niſi Prius, in " the county of Middleſex."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That liſts of the freeholders and inhabitants of the ſeveral towns, qualified to ſerve upon Juries, ſhall be returned to, and recorded at, the Quarter Seſſions for the ſeveral counties, and ſhall be delivered to the ſeveral Sheriffs in manner and form, as directed by the ſaid Acts of Parliament, or any of them; and until ſuch liſts of ſuch freeholders and inhabitants ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, the Sheriff of any county ſhall and may ſummon and return fit perſons to ſerve upon Juries as aforeſaid, out of the body of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county, qualified to ſerve upon Juries, according to his judgment and diſcretion; and whenever the Judges of the Superior Court ſhall award a Special Jury to be ſtruck (which they are hereby authorized and impowered to do, in ſuch manner as Special Juries have been uſually ſtruck in the Court at Weſtminſter at trials at bar) and if the Sheriff of the county in which ſuch Jury ſhall be awarded, ſhall not have received liſts of the freeholders and inhabitants qualified to ſerve upon Juries, as herein before ordered and directed, ſuch Sheriff ſhall attend the proper Office of the ſaid Court, with a liſt of   of the principal freeholders and inhabitants of the ſaid county, qualified to ſerve upon Juries, and the ſaid Special Jury ſhall be ſtruck out of the ſaid liſt; and it ſhall and may be lawful for the Juſtices of the ſaid Superior Court, and they are hereby authorized and impowered, upon the motion of either of the parties, in any caſe or action which ſhall be brought to iſſue, to order the ſaid cauſe or action to be tried in any county, other than the county in which the ſaid cauſe or action ſhall have been brought or laid, by a Jury of ſuch other county as they ſhall judge fit and proper, any Act of Aſſembly or provincial law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Conſtables, and other perſons within the ſaid province, to whom the ordering, making, delivering, or recording the liſts of the freeholders and inhabitants, qualified to ſerve upon Juries as aforeſaid, ſhall belong or appertain, according to the true intent and meaning of this preſent Act, and the ſaid Acts hereby referred to, who ſhall be guilty of any wilful neglect, default or miſfeazance, in carrying into execution this Act, according to its true intent and meaning, ſhall incur and ſuffer ſuch fines and penalties, as are ſeverally mentioned in the ſaid Acts of Parliament hereby referred to; and all perſons who, being duly qualified as aforeſaid, ſhall be duly ſummoned to ſerve upon Juries in manner aforeſaid, and ſhall not attend ſuch ſervice, ſhall incur and ſuffer ſuch fines and penalties as, by the laws of the ſaid province, Jurors making default are now ſubject to.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any action ſhall be brought againſt any Sheriff, for what he ſhall do in execution, or by virtue of this Act, he may plead the general iſſue, and give the ſpecial matter in evidence; and if a verdict ſhall be found for him, he ſhall recover   Coſts.

June 22, 1774. NUMB. 2374.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LONDON, April 21.

Authentic account of Tueſday's Debate in the Houſe of Commons, on the Motion for repealing the Tea-Duty *in America.*

MR. *Fuller* made the motion, which he promiſed, relative to the repeal of the Tea-duty. He opened it with declaring, that the Boſton port bill, and the other regulations, would be totally ineffectual without repealing the Tea-duty. He ſaid, he was very ſure that the motion would be productive of a great deal of good; that it could not poſſibly do any harm. He ſpoke much to the temper and feelings of the Houſe; and the arguments which he uſed ſerved rather to point out the former conſiderations, which the Houſe had had upon this queſtion, and that the ſubject of taxation of America was no new matter. After a ſhort opening, he concluded by making the following motion: "That this "Houſe will on reſolve itſelf into a Committee of "the whole Houſe to take into conſideration the duty of 3d. per "pound weight upon tea, payable in all his Majeſty's dominions "in America, impoſed by an act, made in the ſeventh year of his "preſent Majeſty, intituled, An act for granting certain duties in "the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, &c."

Mr. Pennant ſeconded the motion, and ſaid he wiſhed much it might go to a Committee, becauſe he thought the principle upon which the bill was eſtabliſhed, as ſet forth in the preamble, was unjuſt and impolitic; that it changed the nature of their conſtitution, and it took away the power which had always been held ſacred to an Engliſhman, that of levying their own money; that it was ſimilar to raiſing the ſhip money in King Charles's time; that thoſe who condemned that meaſure muſt of courſe condemn this, the one being as arbitrary and unconſtitutional as the other. He ſaid, he ſubſcribed to the ſupremacy of Parliament, but he thought there was a plain method for raiſing, by requiſition, the money which you wanted; that the people of that country would be better able to aſcertain how, and in what manner the ſum ought to be raiſed, on account of the local circumſtances which may attend it. The people of Boſton will be the firſt victims to your reſentment; repeal this bill, and you will meet with ſupport from the reſt of the colonies.

Mr. Rice. This, Sir, is a motion upon the plan of reconciliation, and there is no man would go further than myſelf to correct any thing, that I thought would be the means of bringing about ſuch reconciliation; but I cannot concur in any thing that endangers the ſupremacy of Parliament. Let us but conſider the conſequence of ſuch a repeal at this preſent time. Whenever we have made the leaſt conceſſion, they have always required more; they will think that we acknowledge that we have no right, if we ſhould repeal this law. The objection has hitherto been made on the ground of taxation. I will conſider truly what that ground is; but I very much fear that they object to that controul which may be improper to take off; they ſubmitted to *external* taxation, to *internal* they always objected. I will take that period then as the fixed æra for their allowing taxation. By the repeal of the Stamp-act, as an internal tax, if you repeal this act you will allow that you have no right. I deſire to keep my ſtand here, and not give up that authority which I am clear in. I wiſh no new taxes to take place, but I wiſh to keep the right and controul, which if you give up, you part with all. The intereſt of America is the intereſt of Great-Britain, and I would wiſh to make their happineſs the object, and do that which would be ſatisfactory to their minds; but in this preſent caſe, I am greatly afraid if you give up this, you will be required to give up much more.

Capt. Phipps. I ſhould be the laſt perſon in the Houſe to give trouble, if the importance of this queſtion did not urge me to it; but I cannot take the acts of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay to be the opinion of all America, nor thoſe of a few deſigning intereſted men in Boſton to be the diſpoſition of the whole province at large. I perfectly agree that the Americans cannot reſiſt, and that the doctrine of ſupremacy is good, but I think the Americans have a real ſecurity in Parliament, which is, that you can do nothing that does not affect Great-Britain equally with America. I will conſider the preſent meaſure as an act with which they *cannot* comply, or, more properly, that they *will* not. In the light then of a mercantile tax, it is trifling and ridiculous; as a matter of revenue, it is abſurd. If they cannot reſiſt, they will find ſome means of avoiding it. God and nature has given them an extenſive coaſt, and of courſe an opportunity of ſmuggling. You will injure the manufactures of this country in a very high degree; I do not mean by their non-importation agreements, but by making them prefer the manufacture, which is worſe than yours, from your enemies, to thoſe of this country, which are better. May the right long remain in the expediency of not exerciſing it. I would only have it called for at particular times, when the emergency of affairs require it, and when the whole of Great-Britain and America are to receive equal benefit; but if you exerciſe that right when you have no occaſion or urgent reaſon for raiſing a revenue, you will throw the *quiet* man of that country into the *factious* man. But how can you expect an obedience of that country, when the emoluments of it are taken from them, to ſupply the luxuries of men who live in this? The province of Virginia, before Lord Botetourt was made Governor, was annually plundered of 5000 l. per ann. by the non-reſidence of former Governors. I knew a perſon in that country, who held eleven offices, the emoluments of which were appropriated to the ſupport of men of bad deſcription in this. I approved much of the Stamp-act, as a neceſſary meaſure to deſtroy that neſt of ſmall petty-fogging attornies, whoſe buſineſs it was to create diſturbances and law-ſuits, and live by the plunder. There is a wide difference between giving up a right and exerciſing it; but I cannot ſee that Parliament gives up that right, when they ſay it is not expedient to exerciſe it. I therefore wiſh much for the repeal of this act, which I think you will one day or other be forced to do.

Mr. Stephen Fox. I riſe, Sir, much in favour of the motion on your table; and I think the only reaſon that has been urged againſt it is, that America cannot reſiſt. Do not, Sir, let us exerciſe ſuch a conduct, merely to ſhew our power. I am far from ſaying we ought not to exert this power upon proper occaſions, but to make uſe of it by way of irritation is to me the higheſt ill-policy, as well as abſurdity. I ſhall therefore give my hearty affirmative to the motion.

Mr. Cornwall. I wiſh gentlemen would take into conſideration the juſtice of their former proceedings, and the policy and expediency which the preſent times require and occaſion. The propoſition which we are now called upon to decide is ſimply this,--- Whether the whole of our authority over the Americans ſhall be taken away? It has been ſaid, we have irritated the Americans by taxes, that are neither for the purpoſe of revenue, nor for commercial regulations. That tax will be found to produce much more than gentlemen think; and, however little it may produce, the taking it off, at this time, would be both impolitic and imprudent. Much has alſo been ſaid about gaining the affections of the Americans. If this was a new queſtion, I ſhould think the gaining their affections is worth a thouſand times the produce of the Tea-duty. It is true, Sir, that England is loaded with a debt of a very conſiderable amount, on account of the laſt American war, and it is but juſt and right that they ſhould bear their proportion of expence. Gentlemen ſay, that the propoſition ſhould have been made to them by way of requiſition. If I ſaw or apprehended the leaſt inclination from them to aſſiſt us in any other mode as to taxation, I would readily give up this particular tax; but has any one offered any thing on this head? Has any perſon been authoriſed to treat, or any ambaſſador ſent on that occaſion? I would meet them half way in this propoſition. It has been ſaid, that all their labours are centered in this country, and that we ſhould injure ourſelves by laying this tax. I look upon the intereſt of this country to be ſo nearly connected with that, that our own actions will be the guide of their ſecurity. America does not meet you on the mode of taxation, but upon the queſtion of right; and, for my part, I cannot comprehend the diſtinction between internal and external taxation. You repealed the Stamp-act; did America then receive this boon of repeal cheerfully? Diſturbances have been fomenting and growing ever ſince. Some few years paſt you repealed three or four of theſe taxes; I wiſh much the debate on this queſtion had then been agitated. The queſtion now is, whether it is prudent to repeal this tax at this critical juncture? The Americans ſay, reſtore us to the ſame ſituation we were in before the Stamp-act paſſed. Suppoſe we do; we put them in a worſe ſituation than they are now in. The conſumer of a pound of tea, before that act took place, paid 12d. by this act he pays only 3d. the conſumer therefore certainly gains 9d. by every pound he uſes. This tax upon tea is certainly not uncommercial, becauſe tea is much cheaper now than before; and therefore I think it cannot have any aſpect of grievance as a commercial tax. What then are we to expect, if we ſhew ſuch a puſillanimous timidity in repealing this act, merely becauſe they object to it? On the queſtion of right, they will certainly conſider us in a more contemptuous light than they ever yet did. Let me aſk what anſwer they will give, when after this the Americans ſhall voluntarily apply to repeal the duty on wine, &c. The ſame principle as operates for the repeal of this, will go to that. I do not ſee what anſwer you can give, nor where the complaint is likely to ſtop, until you have given up the whole, and by that means America itſelf. If you perſiſt in the meaſures you have began with, I think there is not a doubt of your ſucceeding, and become, if I may uſe the word, *victorious*; but I would have this victory obtained by a firm, conſiſtent, juſt, and manly conduct. I do not ſee what line of diſcrimination you can draw; for many parts of America have in a meaſure diſobeyed the precepts of this country, and behaved much in the ſame manner as Boſton. It has been ſaid, and it is a doctrine I readily agree to, that you ought to twine the olive branch round the ſword; but if, Sir, they will return to their duty, as they ought to do, the ſword will have no edge. Let us not give way to falſe conceits, or factious proceedings; be calm, and perſiſt in a juſt conduct. Deep as our debt is on account of America, you will be deprived of a fourth part of the revenue in the day, when the ſyſtem of taxation will be found neceſſary for carrying on the ſupplies of war, and the exigences of government; and when buſineſs muſt be ſtopped, without ſome reſource of ſupply, there then wont be found two voices about taxing America.

Mr. Cornwall's throwing reflections on the repeal of the Stamp-act, and on the conduct of the Rockingham adminiſtration, called up Mr. Edmund Burke; who, on this occaſion, is univerſally allowed to have excelled himſelf, and to have made the moſt maſterly ſpeech that has perhaps been ever uttered in a public aſſembly.

He ſpoke upwards of two hours, and the attention of the Houſe continued as fixed at the laſt moment as at the firſt.

After ſhewing the inutility of the tax, and its miſchievous conſequences to the liberties of America, and to the trade of every part of the Britiſh empire, he turned to the defence of the adminiſtration of his friends, with whom he ſaid he had begun his political career, and with whom he has continued to act and to think ever ſince. He entered minutely into their ſituation at the time of the repeal of the Stamp-act, which gave occaſion to the introduction of many curious and intereſting anecdotes.

By an exact detail of facts, not queſtioned by any body who ſpoke in the debate, he proved invincibly his queſtion, that the adminiſtration of the Marquis of Rockingham was by far the moſt conſiſtent, judicious, firm and reſolute, that this nation has been for many years, notwithſtanding the indefatigable induſtry of hired libellers, whiſperers, and every kind of railers, to propagate the contrary opinion.

He admitted that his party were, and are ſtill, timid and fearful of throwing this empire into the calamities of a civil war; but that whilſt that had power they had manfully reſiſted the influence under which all others had bowed; they had ſtrengthened, inſtead of impairing, the liberty of their country, and had ſteadily maintained her peace at home, and her reputation abroad. That however careful of their country, they had none of the little cares of themſelves, and had no fears for loſs of place or emolument.

His next object was to ſhew the falſhood and futility of that aſſertion, that the repeal of the Stamp-act had produced the diſturbances in America. This he did in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, by an accumulation of dates, records, and authorities of all ſorts.

He ſhewed that America had been inflamed by taxes, quieted by their repeal, and inflamed again by being taxed again. He proved, by facts, that whenever we have given way on the point immediately in litigation, America has, on her ſide, had no retroſpect, nor diſputed captiouſly the payment of any old ſtanding taxes. But when we have impoſed new taxes, ſhe has conſtantly diſputed the old; and when we have puſhed matters to extremity, ſhe has diſputed every thing.

This led him to go to the bottom of the evil, by laying open the whole policy of this kingdom with regard to the colonies, which he deduced from their firſt ſettlement to the commencement of the preſent reign. In this part, he ſhewed a moſt profound knowledge of that capital concern. At the period of the peace, he entered largely into the cauſes of the deviation from the ancient uniform ſyſtem of colony government, and the conſequences of that deviation.

This led into a detached examination of the characters of the ſeveral Miniſters, who had conducted affairs ſince America had engroſſed the attention of government; and, as the characters of men muſt have influence on their conduct, he drew at large the pictures of George Grenville, Charles Townſhend, and Lord Chatham. No part of the ſpeech was more admired than this was.

In this wonderfully critical ſituation of giving the characters of men, ſome living, ſome very lately dead, in the very midſt of their friends and their enemies, their partizans and their rivals, this extraordinary ſpeaker had the rare talent of doing juſtice to their virtues, and at the ſame time marking their errors, in ſo nice and judicious a manner, that, chargeable neither with flattery nor calumny, the friends and foes of thoſe great men acquieſced in the juſtneſs of the portraits.

The end of all was a ſtrong and pathetic exhortation to a change of the preſent and late ſchemes of American governments.

Mr. Wedderburne. I am not willing to trouble the Houſe long upon this occaſion, as it is impoſſible to ſay any thing that has not been touched on before; but I cannot agree to the characters the honourable gentleman has given; I differ much from him in the character of that great man (Mr. Grenville) of whom I ſhall always ſpeak with veneration. But I cannot help, Sir, but think, that, if you repeal this act, the Americans will conſider your weakneſs in the higheſt degree, and receive it in the ſame manner as if you had done it through fear. The diſpoſition to deny your authority in America, was long before the paſſing or repealing the Stamp-act. The Aſſembly addreſs the Council, how an act of this legiſlature came to be inrolled in their ſtatute book, not aſſented to by them. Was this not a flagrant inſtance of their rebellious diſpoſition? They conſider all the acts that reſtrain trade as illegal, and they want to treat with you upon an independent footing; but if you give up this tax, it is not here that you muſt ſtop; you will be required to give up much more, nay, to give up all. Much has been ſaid about requiſition; but I wiſh gentlemen would conſider how, and in what manner, the Miniſters of this country, treating with the Aſſemblies of America, are to raiſe the money without the aid of their legiſlature.

Mr. Burke roſe to explain, that he did not mean to caſt the leaſt ſlur upon the character of Mr. Grenville; and concluded with ſaying, he would not raiſe the bodies of the dead, to make them vampires to ſuck out the virtues of the living.

Mr. C. Fox. Let us conſider, Sir, what is the ſtate America appears in to this country; they will appear as uſeful ſubjects, if you uſe them with that temper and lenity which you ought to do. When the Stamp-act was repealed, murmurs ceaſed, and quiet ſucceeded. Taxes have produced a contrary behaviour; they have been ſucceeded by riots and diſturbances. Here is an abſolute dereliction of the authority of this country. It has been ſaid, that America is not repreſented here but virtually, the Americans are full as virtually taxed, as virtually repreſented. A tax can only be laid for three purpoſes; the *firſt* for a commercial regulation, the *ſecond* for a revenue, and the *third* for aſſerting your right. As to the two firſt, it has clearly been denied it is for neither; as to the latter, it is only done with a view to irritate and declare war there, which, if you perſiſt in, I am clear of opinion you will effect, or force into open rebellion.

Lord Beauchamp. Sir, I ſhould not intrude at this late hour of night, did I not wiſh to expreſs my thoughts, that the Americans are not contending for the mode of taxation, but the right. Some years ago, when this act was paſſed, combinations took place, in order to oppoſe that authority which you wiſh to exert. Meaſures are now adopted to induce them to conſent to this act, not by force, but by means which I hope will bring them to a ſenſe of their duty. Had this repeal been propoſed ſome ſeſſions ago, I ſhould moſt probably have adopted it; but the preſent diſturbances in America totally prevent my giving my conſent to it. I think it impracticable to repeal it, becauſe we give up our right; and I am not right to ſay, that no future moment I would not tax America. There may be times, when the neceſſity of ſupplying the exigences of this country may demand that aid; and therefore I would exert our authority now by a practicable claim of right, which I hope will not hereafter be diſputed.

General Burgoyne. Sir, I look upon America to be our child, which I think we have already ſpoiled by too much indulgence. We are deſired to conciliate meaſures with the Americans; I look upon this meaſure to have a total different effect; I think it a miſuſe of time to go into a committee, and that even the enquiry, the news of which will ſoon reach America, will tend to nothing but to raiſe heats, and not appeaſe, but irritate and diſturb the more. It is ſaid, if you remove this duty, you will remove all grievances in America; but I am apprehenſive that it is the right of taxation they contend about, and not the tax; it is the independent ſtate of that country upon the legiſlature of this, which is contended for; but, Sir, I am ready to reſiſt that propoſition, and to contend, at any future time, againſt ſuch independence. I will not enter into the characters of people, nor will I call the great perſon, who planned theſe meaſures, a cherubim, ſeraphim, or arch-angel, but, as a man, I believe he has a good head, and an honeſt heart. [The Houſe here ſeemed very noiſy, and did not attend, being tired with the debate, thinking that the General belonged rather to the heavy than the light horſe.] He ſat down, concluding, that he wiſhed to ſee America convinced by perſuaſion rather than the ſword.

Mr. T. Townſhend. Sir, I wiſh much to go into a Committee upon this occaſion, becauſe the tea-duty, as an object of revenue, is unworthy your conſideration; but it is an object which, when once removed from the Americans, will give eaſe and ſatisfaction to their minds; and it is preſerved by you merely to keep up a continual conteſt. I will not go back to the ground of arguments which has been ſo often trod, and which I wiſh had not been brought forth as the ground of former proceedings, mixing them with the preſent. I ſhall look upon this Committee, if granted, as the prelude to that peace and quietneſs, which you want to reſtore to America, and ſhall therefore give my hearty affirmative.

Lord Clare. Every man, who has ſpoke on this occaſion, prudently has avoided going into any thing that gave riſe to the original taxation. I am ſorry to find that there is even a negative voice againſt continuing this tax; but as I find there is diſſention upon the occaſion, it will give room to the Americans to ſay that the queſtion was much debated, and far from being unanimous; they will, upon that account, hold reſiſtance to the meaſure to be a good ground for ſome time or other producing a repeal. I could have wiſhed to have ſeen the Houſe nearly unanimous againſt the motion, as I am afraid our differences here will countenance reſiſtance there. Would they have us ſurrender the right of Great-Britain? It is impoſſible, in the nature of things, that he can carry this queſtion; and inſtead of my honourable friend (Mr. Fuller) wiſhing to reſtore peace and quietude, he will find he is whetting his ſword that it may cut with a keener edge.

Mr. Buller. Sir, I would treat the Americans as ſubjects to Great-Britain, and think them liable to be taxed as well as any others. I am afraid that the effect of all theſe diſturbances has been owing to a change of meaſures in this country. I think a repeal of this act will have a bad effect, and you will not know where it will end.

Mr. Frederick Montague. Sir, I feel a ſtrong inclination to trouble the Houſe on this occaſion. There muſt be one ſupreme right of taxing, I allow, but I think it inexpedient at preſent to exerciſe it, and the only proper way of taxation of America, through the medium of commerce, and not by hard money. If this motion is rejected, I do not think it will carry the appearance as if we meant to be pacific.

Col. Barre. I have ſpoken, Sir, fully on this affair, in what I have ſaid at different times before, and it is impoſſible to tread the ſame ground, and to make it pleaſant to the hearers. It has been ſaid that millions have been collected from America for the uſe of this country; but it ought to be conſidered, that the ſtroke of war has been given in different parts of his Majeſty's dominions ſometimes neceſſary in one, ſometimes in another, and wherever an injury has been ſtruck there, Great-Britain reſents it. This tax has been ſaid to be not a fruitful one; I think it a very fruitful one, for it has produced riots and diſturbances; it has been reſiſted; it has done its duty, let us diſmiſs it. I have been much quoted for requiſitions; if you will make them with ſome addreſs, they will comply. I have been alſo quoted for the olive branch; I ſay, you have let ſlip ſeveral millions in the eaſt, and now look for a revenue from a pepper-corn in the weſt. This you will have to lay to your charge, that you will whet your ſword in the bowels of your own ſubjects, and have maſſacred many of your fellow-creatures, who do not know under what conſtitution of government they live, by enforcing this tax. You will at laſt reſort to that romantic idea of requiſition. The Houſe was very noiſy, and not giving much attention to him, prevented him from going on, or ſpeaking, as he had uſually done, and confuſed him ſo much, that the little argument he had, he took not as a military officer the advantaged ground.

Lord North ſaid, he was aſhamed to take up the time of the Houſe at that late hour of the night, and more ſo, as what he had to ſay related chiefly to himſelf. He gave an account of the letter which Mr. Burke had read from Lord Hillſborough to the Americans, and ſtated the matter of its contents in a far more ſenſible light than had before appeared. His Lordſhip ſaid, this letter of conceſſion was ſo far from quieting the minds of the Americans, that they were guilty of all riots and diſturbances; that the non-importation agreement was as impudent and futile a meaſure as ever exiſted; and ſaid, he was glad he did not, at that time, propoſe the repeal of this tax, when all the reſolutions of the town-meetings denied the authority of this country. Nothing but wiſdom on our ſide, and prudence on theirs, can bring them to a better temper. The Tea tax is not an inconſiderable revenue. Convince your colonies that you are able, and not afraid to controul them, and depend upon it, obedience in them will be the reſult of your deliberation; and let us conduct ourſelves with firmneſs and reſolution throughout the whole of theſe meaſures, and there is no doubt but peace and quietude will ſoon be reſtored.

Mr. Dowdeſwell. I wiſh the noble Lord would conſider what will be the reſult of theſe meaſures. I apprehend the conſequences will be dangerous. We are now in great difficulties: let us reſolve to do juſtice, before it is too late.

The queſtion for the repeal of the tea duty was then put, and the Houſe divided, ayes 49, noes 182.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 9.

An Expreſs arrived in Town laſt Night from Pittſburg, with Letters to his Excellency the Governor from Captain Connelly, Commandant at that Place, giving an Account, that the Shawaneſe Indians have openly declared their Intention of going to War with the White People, to revenge the Loſs of ſome of their Nation who have been killed; that they had ſcalped one of the Traders, and detained all the reſt who were in their Towns; that it was expected the Cherokees would join them, as they had ſent a Belt laſt Fall to the Northern Nations, to ſtrike the White People, which had been received by the Shawaneſe and Waabaſh Indians; that the Six Nations poſtponed their Anſwer till this Spring; and that there is ſoon to be a grand Council in the Lower Shawaneſe Town, where about ſeventy Cherokees, and a Number of other Indians are to attend, on the Subject of going to War with the Engliſh.—Sundry Parties are now gone out, by Order of Captain Connelly, for the Protection of the Inhabitants, and are to aſſemble at the Mouth of Whaling Creek, in order, if it is judged practicable, to go againſt the Upper Shawaneſe Town.——The Delawares, who profeſs to be our Friends, informed Captain Connelly, that a Party of Shawaneſe were now gone againſt the Settlement; and it is imagined they will fall upon Green Brier.——All the Country about Pittſburg is in a very ruinous and diſtreſſed Situation, the Inhabitants having chiefly fled, and forted themſelves as low as Old Town, on Potowmack River.

BOSTON, June 9.

Monday afternoon two young Gentlemen came into Boſton, from the county of Worceſter, relating that they had been alarmed with the report, that a regiment of ſoldiers had been poſted at the entrance of this city, to cut off its communication with the country.--Many reſpectable perſons, they ſaid, had aſſembled upon the occaſion, and ſent off theſe perſons on Sabbath evening, to ride all night, and return with intelligence as ſoon as poſſible, determining that in caſe they were confirmed in the truth of the report, they would forthwith march in ten thouſand ſtrong, and *diſ-reſt* the troops at all events. Their expreſs informed us, that whatever might be the minds of the citizens relative to a ſurrender of their liberties, they would not find the country at all diſpoſed to eſteem themſelves concluded in their act.--They freely expreſſed their ſenſe, that by the acts of the Britiſh Parliament lately paſſed, and the bills now pending therein, our charter is utterly vacated, and the compact between this province and the crown of Great-Britain being diſſolved, they are at full liberty to combine together in what manner and form they think beſt for mutual ſecurity.

June 13. Laſt Thurſday a Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives waited on the Governor, with the following anſwer to his ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſion.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

YOUR ſpeech to both Houſes of General Aſſembly, at the opening of this ſeſſion, has been read and conſidered with all due attention in the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Your Excellency has therein ſignified to us, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed "to appoint you Governor and Captain-General of his province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and that your Commiſſion has been read and publiſhed:" We congratulate your Excellency on your ſafe arrival, and honour you in the moſt exalted ſtation in this province; and confiding in your Excellency, that you will make the known conſtitution and charter of the province the rules of your adminiſtration, we beg leave to aſſure you, that nothing, on our part, ſhall be wanting that may contribute to render the ſame eaſy and happy to yourſelf, and to aid your Excellency in promoting the proſperity of his Majeſty's government and the welfare of our conſtitution, and we thank your Excellency for the aſſurances you are pleaſed to give of your concurrence with us therein.

It gives us pain to be informed by your Excellency, that you have the King's particular commands for holding the General Court at Salem, "from the firſt day of this inſtant June, until his Majeſty ſhall have ſignified his Royal will and pleaſure for holding it again at Boſton." We are intirely at a loſs for the cauſe of this command, as we cannot conceive any public utility ariſing from it, and both we and our conſtituents are now ſuffering the great inconveniences of it.

The removal of the Aſſembly from the Court-Houſe in Boſton, its ancient and only convenient ſeat, has very lately given great diſcontent to the good people of this province; and we cannot but think that miſrepreſentations, from perſons reſiding in this province, have induced his Majeſty's miniſters to adviſe his Majeſty to lay your Excellency under an injunction, whereby the people are, in this inſtance, deprived of the benefit of that diſcretionary power, which is veſted in the Governor by the charter, and has been exerciſed by former Governors, of determining in ſuch caſe for the good of the province: We confide however in your Excellency's impartiality and juſtice, that the true ſtate of this province, and the character of his Majeſty's ſubjects in it, their loyalty to their Sovereign, their affection for the parent country, as well as their invincible attachment to their juſt rights and liberties, will be laid before his Majeſty; and we hope by this means your Excellency will be the happy inſtrument of removing the diſpleaſure of his Majeſty, and reſtoring harmony, which has too long been interrupted by the artifices of intereſted and deſigning men.

Your Excellency has laid no particular buſineſs before us, excepting the ſupply of the treaſury for the ſupport of government, for the enſuing year, to which we ſhall give our immediate attention, as alſo to any other matters your Excellency may pleaſe to lay before us, and give that diſpatch to the public buſineſs, which the manifold and great inconveniences of our preſent ſituation will admit."

The Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, before they proceeded to buſineſs in Salem, on Wedneſday laſt, came into the following Reſolutions, and ordered the ſame to be entered on their journals, viz.

Reſolved, *That by the royal charter of this province, the power of convening, proroguing and adjourning the Great and General Court of Aſſembly, from time to time, is veſted in the Governor, to be exerciſed as he ſhall judge neceſſary, and for the good of the people.—Therefore,*

Reſolved, *That it is clearly the opinion of this houſe, that whenſoever the Governor of the province doth convene or hold the General Aſſembly at any time or place unneceſſarily, or merely in obedience to an inſtruction, and without exerciſing that judgment and diſcretion of his own, with which by charter he is ſpecially veſted for the good of the province, it is manifeſtly inconſiſtent with the letter, as well as the ſpirit and intention of the charter.*

Reſolved, *That the town of Boſton hath, from the earlieſt times of this province, been judged, and ſtill is, on various accounts, the moſt convenient place for holding the General Aſſembly, and accordingly ample proviſion is there made for the accommodation of the ſaid General Aſſembly, at a very great expence to the people of this province.*

Reſolved, *As the clear opinion of this houſe, that the General Aſſembly cannot be removed from its ancient ſeat, the Court-Houſe in Boſton, and held in any other place, without great and manifold inconveniences to the members thereof, and injury and damage to thoſe who have neceſſary buſineſs to tranſact with the ſaid General Aſſembly; many of which inconveniences have been clearly ſtated, and expreſſed by former houſes of repreſentatives, as appear by their Journals.*

Reſolved, *That this houſe can ſee no neceſſity for the removal of the General Aſſembly from its ancient and only convenient place, the Court-Houſe in Boſton, to the town of Salem; and the removal of the ſaid Aſſembly from the Court-Houſe in Boſton, without neceſſity, is at all times to be conſidered a very great grievance.*

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Engliſh Colony of Connecticut.

THIS Houſe, taking into their ſerious conſideration ſundry acts of the Britiſh Parliament, in which their power and right to impoſe duties and taxes upon his Majeſty's ſubjects in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, are declared, attempted to be exerciſed, and in various ways enforced and carried into execution, and eſpecially a very late act, in which pains and penalties are inflicted on the capital of a neighbouring province, a precedent, juſtly alarming to every Britiſh colony in America, and which being admitted and eſtabliſhed, their lives, liberties and properties, are at the mercy of a tribunal, where innocence may be puniſhed upon the accuſation and evidence of wicked men, without defence, and even without knowing the accuſer. A precedent, calculated to terrify them into ſilenee and ſubmiſſion, whilſt they are ſtripped of their invaluable rights and liberties--do think it their duty, and expedient at this time, to renew their claim to the rights, liberties and immunities of free-born Engliſhmen, to which they are juſtly intitled by the laws of nature, by the royal grant and charter of his late Majeſty King Charles the Second, and by long and uninterrupted poſſeſſion, and thereupon do declare and reſolve as follows, viz.

I. In the firſt place, we do moſt expreſly declare, recognize and acknowledge his Majeſty King George the Third to be the lawful and rightful King of Great-Britain, and all other his dominions and countries, and that it is the indiſpenſible duty of this colony, as being part of his Majeſty's dominions, always to bear faithful and true allegiance to his Majeſty, and him to defend, to the utmoſt of their power, againſt all attempts upon his perſon, crown and dignity.

II. That the ſubjects of his Majeſty in this colony ever had, and of right ought to have and enjoy all the liberties, immunities and privileges, of free and natural born ſubjects within any of the dominions of our ſaid King, his heirs and ſucceſſors, as fully and amply as if they, and every of them, were born within the realm of England; that they have a property in their own eſtate, and are to be taxed by their own conſent only, given in perſon, or by their repreſentatives, and are not to be diſſeiſed of their liberties and free cuſtoms, ſentenced and condemned, but by lawful judgment of their peers, and that the ſaid rights and immunities are recognized and confirmed to the inhabitants of the colony, by the royal grant and charter aforeſaid, and are their undoubted right to all intents, conſtructions and purpoſes whatſoever.

III. That the only lawful repreſentatives of the freemen of this colony, are the perſons they elect to ſerve as members of the General Aſſembly thereof.

IV. That it is the juſt right and privilege of his Majeſty's liege ſubjects of this colony to be governed by the General Aſſembly in the article of taxing, and internal police, agreeable to the powers and privileges recognized and confirmed in the royal charter aforeſaid, which they have enjoyed for more than a century paſt, and have neither forfeited nor ſurrendered, but the ſame have been conſtantly recognized by the King and Parliament of Great-Britain.

V. That the erecting new and unuſual Courts of Admiralty, and veſting them with extraordinary powers, above, and not ſubject to, the common Law Courts in this colony, to judge and determine in ſuits relating to the duties and forfeitures contained in ſaid acts, foreign to the accuſtomed and eſtabliſhed juriſdiction of the former Courts of Admiralty in America, is, in the opinion of this Houſe, highly dangerous to the liberties of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, contrary to the great charter of Engliſh liberty, and deſtructive of one of their moſt darling rights, that of trial by juries, which is juſtly eſteemed one chief excellence of the Britiſh conſtitution, and a principal branch of Engliſh liberty.

VI. That the apprehending and carrying perſons beyond the ſea, to be tried for any crime alledged to be committed within this colony, or ſubjecting them to be tried by Commiſſioners, or any court conſtituted by act of Parliament, or otherwiſe, within this colony, in a ſummary way, without a jury, is unconſtitutional, and ſubverſive of the liberties and rights of the free ſubjects of this colony.

VII. That any harbour or port, duly opened and conſtituted, cannot be ſhut up and diſcharged, but by an act of the legiſlature of the province or colony, in which ſuch harbour or port is ſituated, without ſubverting the rights and liberties, and deſtroying the property of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

VIII. That the late act of Parliament, inflicting pains and penalties on the town of Boſton, by blocking up their harbour, is a precedent juſtly alarming to the Britiſh colonies in America, and wholly inconſiſtent with, and ſubverſive of, their conſtitutional rights and liberties.

IX. That whenever his Majeſty's ſervice ſhall require the aid of the inhabitants of this colony, the ſame fixed principles of loyalty, as well as ſelf preſervation, which have hitherto induced us fully to comply with his Majeſty's requiſitions, together with the deep ſenſe we have of its being our indiſpenſible duty (in the opinion of this Houſe) will ever hold us under the ſtrongeſt obligations which can be given, or deſired, moſt cheerfully to grant his Majeſty, from time to time, our further proportion of men and money, for the defence, protection, ſecurity and other ſervices, of the Britiſh American dominions.

X. That we look on the well-being, and greateſt ſecurity of this colony, to depend, under God, on our connections with Great-Britain, which is ardently wiſhed may continue to the lateſt poſterity; and that it is the humble opinion of this Houſe, that the conſtitution of this colony being underſtood and practiſed upon, as it has, ever ſince it exiſted (till very lately) is the ſureſt bond of union, confidence and mutual proſperity of our mother country and us, and the laſt foundation on which to build the good of the whole, whether conſidered in a civil, military or mercantile light; and of the truth of this opinion we are the more confident, as it is not founded on ſpeculation only, but has been verified in fact, and by long experience found to produce, according to our extent, and other circumſtances, as many loyal, virtuous, induſtrious and well governed ſubjects, as any part of his Majeſty's dominions; and as truly zealous of, and warmly engaged to promote the beſt, good and real glory of the grand whole, which conſtitutes the Britiſh empire.

XI. That it is an indiſpenſible duty, which we owe to our King, our country, ourſelves and our poſterity, by all lawful ways and means in our power, to maintain, defend and preſerve theſe our rights and liberties, and to tranſmit them entire and inviolate to the lateſt generations. And that it is our fixed, determined and unalterable reſolution, faithfully to diſcharge this our duty.

At their ſeſſions at Hartford, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, 1774, in the 14th year of his Majeſty's reign, the foregoing reſolutions, reported to the Houſe by their committee, were unanimouſly voted, and ordered to be entered on their journal or record.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

At a very large and reſpectable Meeting of the Freeholders and Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia, on Saturday, June 18, 1774.

THOMAS WILLING,
JOHN DICKINSON, } Eſquires, Chairmen.

RESOLVED,

I. THAT the Act of Parliament, for ſhutting up the Port of Boſton, is unconſtitutional; oppreſſive to the inhabitants of that town; dangerous to the liberties of the Britiſh Colonies; and that, therefore, we conſider our brethren at Boſton, as ſuffering in the common cauſe of America.

II. That a Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral Colonies in North-America, is the moſt probable and proper mode of procuring relief for our ſuffering brethren, obtaining redreſs of American grievances, ſecuring our rights and liberties, and re-eſtabliſhing peace and harmony between Great-Britain and theſe Colonies, on a conſtitutional foundation.

III. That a large and reſpectable Committee be immediately appointed for the city and county of Philadelphia, to correſpond with the Siſter Colonies and with the ſeveral counties in this province, in order that all may unite in promoting and endeavouring to attain the great and valuable ends mentioned in the foregoing reſolution.

IV. That the Committee nominated by this meeting ſhall conſult together, and on mature deliberation determine what is the moſt proper mode of collecting the ſenſe of this province, and appointing Deputies for the ſame, to attend a general Congreſs; and having determined thereupon, ſhall take ſuch meaſures, as by them ſhall be judged moſt expedient, for procuring this province to be repreſented at the ſaid Congreſs, in the beſt manner that can be deviſed for promoting the public welfare.

V. That the Committee be inſtructed immediately to ſet on foot a ſubſcription, for the relief of ſuch poor inhabitants of the town of Boſton as may be deprived of the means of ſubſiſtence, by the operation of the Act of Parliament, commonly ſtiled the *Boſton Port Bill.* The money ariſing from ſuch ſubſcription to be laid out as the Committee ſhall think will beſt anſwer the ends propoſed.

VI. That the Committee conſiſt of 43 perſons, viz. *John Dickinſon, Edward Pennington, John Nixon, Thomas Willing, George Clymer, Samuel Howell, Joſeph Read, John Roberts (miller) Thomas Wharton, jun. Charles Thomſon, Jacob Barge, Thomas Barclay, William Ruſh, Robert Smith (carpenter) Thomas Fitzſimons, George Roberts, Samuel Ervin, Thomas Mifflin, John Cox, George Gray, Robert Morris, Samuel Miles, John M. Neſbitt, Peter Chevalier, William Moulder, Joſeph Moulder, Anthony Morris, jun. John Allen, Jeremiah Warder, jun. Rev. Dr. William Smith, Paul Engle, Thomas Penroſe, James Meaſe, Benjamin Marſhall, Reuben Haines, John Bayard, Jonathan B. Smith, Thomas Wharton, Iſaac Howell, Michael Hillegas, Adam Hubley, George Schloſſer,* and *Chriſtopher Ludwick.*"

After the firſt reading of the propoſitions that had been prepared for the meeting laſt Saturday, and before they were put up ſeparately, the Rev. Dr. SMITH made the following *ſhort Addreſs*, which is publiſhed at the deſire of many.

GENTLEMEN,

THE occaſion of this meeting has been fully explained to you, and ſundry propoſitions read, which are now to be ſeparately offered for your approbation or diſapprobation. But before you proceed to this buſineſs, it has been thought proper to ſubmit a few things to your good judgment, with reſpect to the order and decorum neceſſary to be obſerved, in the diſcuſſion of every queſtion.

It need not be repeated to you, that matters of the higheſt conſequence to the happineſs of this province, nay of all Britiſh America, depend upon your deliberations this day—perhaps nothing leſs than, whether the breach with the country from which we deſcended ſhall be irreparably widened, or whether ways and means, upon conſtitutional grounds, may not yet be deviſed, for cloſing that breach; and reſtoring that harmony from which, in our better days, Great-Britain and her Colonies derived mutual ſtrength and glory, and were exalted into an importance that, both in peace and war, made them the envy and terror of the neighbouring nations?

While ſubjects ſuch as theſe are agitated before us, every thing that may inflame and miſlead the paſſions ſhould be caſt far behind us. A cauſe of ſuch importance and magnitude as that now under our deliberation, is not to be conducted to its true iſſue by any heated or haſty reſolves, nor by any bitterneſs and animoſities among ourſelves, nor even perhaps by too ſevere a recapitulation of paſt grievances; but requires the temperate and enlightened zeal of the *Patriot*, the prudence and experience of the *Aged*, the ſtrength of mind and vigour of thoſe, who are in their prime of life; and, in ſhort, the united wiſdom and efforts of *all*, both high and low, joining hand in hand, and ſetting foot to foot, upon the firm ground of reaſon and the conſtitution.

Whenever party diſtinctions begin to operate, we ſhall give cauſe of triumph to thoſe, who may be watchful as well as powerful to abridge us of our native rights. There ought to be no party, no contention here, but who ſhall be firmeſt and foremoſt in the common cauſe of America. Every man's ſentiments ſhould be freely heard, and without prejudice.—While we contend for liberty with others, let us not refuſe liberty to each other.

Whatever *vote* is known to be now paſſed, upon full deliberation, and by the unanimous voice of this great city and county, will not only be *reſpected* through all America, but will have ſuch a weight as the proudeſt Miniſter in England may have reaſon to *reſpect*. But if it is known to be a *divided vote*, or adopted haſtily on ſome angry day, it will only be injurious to our own cauſe.

What I have in charge to requeſt of you is this,—that if, on any point, we ſhould have a difference of ſentiments, every perſon may be allowed to ſpeak his mind *freely*, and to conclude what he has to offer, without any ſuch outward marks of approbation or diſapprobation, as *clapping or hiſſing*; and that if a diviſion ſhould be neceſſary (which it is hoped may not be the caſe this day) ſuch diviſion may be made in the manner deſired by the *Chairmen*, with all poſſible order and decorum."

To the GENTLEMEN, FREEHOLDERS *and others, in the County of* New-Caſtle, *upon* Delaware, *who have a Vote in the Election of Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly.*

THE ſeveral acts of Parliament made for theſe ten years laſt paſt, relating to the Britiſh colonies in North-America, and their operations upon the property, liberty and lives of the good people of this country, are too well known, and too ſeverely felt, to require an enumeration or explanation—Suffice it to mention that they have taken away the property of the coloniſts without their participation or conſent; that they have introduced the odious and arbitrary powers of exciſe into the cuſtoms; that they have made all revenue-cauſes triable without jury, and under the deciſion of a dependent party-judge; that they have taken from the Aſſemblies all freedom of debate and determination, in the inſtance of ſuſpending the legiſlative power of New-York; that they have extended the obſolete and arbitrary act of 35 Henry 8. for trial of treaſon and miſpriſion of treaſon, to the depriving the ſubject of a fair trial in the proper county, and expoſing him to the moſt grievous exertions of tyranny and injuſtice; that they have maintained a ſtanding army in time of peace, above the controul of civil authority; and that they have not only *declared*, that they can make laws to bind us *in all caſes whatſoever*, but, to crown all, have *actually* deprived the great and lately flouriſhing town of Boſton of all trade whatſoever, by ſhutting up their port and harbour with a formidable fleet and army; and, it is not doutbed, have new-moulded the charter of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and virtually indemnified all officers of the cuſtoms, the navy and army, and others acting by their command, from all murders and other crimes, which they may commit upon the loyal, brave and free people of that province.——Theſe are no phantoms ariſing from a heated brain, but real facts, not exaggerated.

It is impoſſible that any people, impreſſed with the leaſt ſenſe of conſtitutional liberty, ſhould ever patiently ſubmit to theſe enormous grievances, and accordingly we find our brethren and fellow-ſubjects in moſt of the colonies are deliberating and reſolving upon ſuch meaſures, as are thought to be moſt likely to recover our loſt rights and privileges.—Shall the people of this large and wealthy county, heretofore the foremoſt on many occaſions, particularly in the time of the deteſtable Stamp-act, to oppoſe all attempts to deprive them of their perſonal ſecurity and private property, be now inactive and ſilent? Forbid it liberty, let humanity forbid it.

You are therefore moſt earneſtly requeſted to meet together at the Court-Houſe, in the town of New-Caſtle, on Wedneſday, the 29th inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to conſider of the moſt proper mode of procuring relief for our dear countrymen and brethren of Boſton, the redreſſing the before-mentioned grievances, the reſtoring and ſecuring our invaded property and expiring liberties, and eſtabliſhing, on a conſtitutional bottom, the wonted, and by us ſo much deſired, peace, friendſhip and love, between Great-Britain and theſe colonies. It is expected that none, who have a due regard to their country, poſterity or themſelves, will be abſent.

June 17, 1774. A FREEMAN.

To the PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

HAD your correſpondent, who obſerves, "that refuſing to import dutiable articles only, would be as ineffectual a ſtep to eſtabliſh the liberties of America on a permanent foundation, as it would be to reſtrain a mad bull, by cutting off his tail," added ſuperfluities, and ſuch articles as we could manufacture among us—he might have remarked, that it would be as effectual as to ſaw off his horns, and put him in the yoke, thereby to turn his wickedneſs into eſſential ſervice; and that this uſe might have been made of every act of Parliament, had we been ſatisfied to act on cool defenſive *Principles*, inſtead of raſh and haſty meaſures, and over-acting the true political part."

G.

*** The Committee choſen on Saturday, the 18th of June, meet, by Appointment, on Monday next, at Four o'Clock PRECISELY, at the Carpenters Hall; at which Time and Place every Member is earneſtly deſired to give a punctual Attendance.

At a meeting of a reſpectable body of the Freeholders, Inhabitants of the county of Cheſter, on Saturday, the 18th of June, 1774, the following reſolutions were deliberated and unanimouſly agreed on, viz.

1. THAT it is an abſolute right, inherent in every Engliſh ſubject, to have the free uſe, enjoyment and diſpoſal of all his property, either by himſelf or repreſentative, and that no other power on earth can legally diveſt him of it.

2. That we apprehend the act of Parliament for ſhutting up the port of Boſton (until his Majeſty's duties be duly collected, &c.) is highly arbitrary and oppreſſive to the inhabitants of that town, and in its conſequences may endanger the liberties of all the Britiſh colonies in America.

3. That the two bills mentioned in the laſt advices from London to be paſſing in Parliament, one changing the chartered conſtitution of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay into a military government, and the other impowering the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, to ſend any perſon or perſons to England to be tried for actions committed in that colony, are ſubverſive of every idea of liberty, and ſerves as a prelude to the fate of each chartered Britiſh colony on this continent.

4. That a congreſs of deputies from the ſaid colonies is the moſt probable and proper mode of procuring relief for our ſuffering Brethren, obtaining redreſs and preſerving our natural rights and liberties, and the eſtabliſhing peace and mutual confidence between the mother-country and her colonies on a conſtitutional foundation.

5. That we will concur and join with our Brethren of the city and county of Philadelphia, in deſiring the Speaker of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives of this province, to write to the ſeveral Members of Aſſembly, requeſting them to meet in the city of Philadelphia on any day, not later that the firſt of Auguſt next, to take into their ſerious conſideration our very alarming ſituation, to appoint deputies to attend at a general congreſs for the colonies, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be agreed on.

As the notice of this meeting was but ſhort, it is agreed that a general meeting be fixed on Saturday, the 25th inſtant, at the dwelling houſe of Jacob James, at the ſign of the Turk's Head, in Goſhen, at one o'clock, P. M. in order to chuſe a Committee of Correſpondence, and to reſolve on ſuch other modes or propoſitions as may be moſt likely to attain redreſs from thoſe grievances that the colonies now groan under; at which time and place all thoſe who are entitled to vote for Members of Aſſembly, and wiſh well to their poſterity and American liberty, are requeſted to attend and give their advice in this alarming criſis.

To the FREEMEN of the County of CHESTER.

ON obſerving the patriotic tho' modeſt reſolves, which appeared in the Pennſylvania Packet laſt Monday, and a notice for another meeting of the inhabitants of Cheſter county, on Saturday, the 25th inſtant, in the townſhip of Goſhen, at the ſign of the Turk's Head, at one o'clock, P. M. in order to deliberate and adviſe on ſuch other modes or propoſitions, for the preſervation of our liberties, as might be moſt likely to attain the wiſhed for end, I was induced, altho' an old infirm man, now paſt my grand climacteric, once more to ſtep forth at the generous call of liberty, a bleſſing of ſo ineſtimable a value, and has been regarded at ſo high a rate by our renowned fore-fathers, who, that they might hand it down inviolate to their poſterity, encountered all the horrors of a howling wilderneſs, nouriſhed the fair plant, and had the happineſs to ſee it flouriſh in the diſtant wilds of America.

It is now our indiſpenſible duty to defend its root from the ſword of deſpotiſm, that has lately been drawn by the Britiſh Parliament, in ſhutting up the port of Boſton, taking away the chartered privileges, and for ſending their Patriots to Great-Britain to be tried, contrary to Magna Charta, and every other law and uſuage, which hitherto has been held ſacred----and for what?----For refuſing to acknowledge their power to tax America, without their own conſent, expreſſed by themſelves or repreſentatives.

Their fixed view is to enſlave us. Their prime Miniſter, who ſpeaks the voice of King and Council, calls upon the Houſe, and ſays---Now is our time to ſtand it out---to defy them---to proceed with firmneſs and without fear; to produce a conviction to all America, that we are now in earneſt----and that we will proceed with firmneſs and rigour---until SHE SHALL BE LAID AT OUR FEET. The dreadful words---ALL AMERICA---are not fixed to one local ſpot, to one particular province, but include each Britiſh colony on this continent. Then rouze yourſelves, my countrymen, call forth all your virtue, and, at a time like this, lay aſide each domeſtic care for one day at leaſt, and let that be devoted to the more important concern for your deareſt liberty. Old as I am (if God permits) I'll meet you at the time and place appointed, to contribute my ſmall mite in defence of that treaſure, which your children look up to you for, and will demand at your hands as their inherent right, purchaſed for them at the expence of ſo much blood and treaſure. They cannot, they will not, accept of it in part, for like a chain, having one link broke, the whole is rendered uſeleſs. So whilſt one law, impoſing a tax (although ſmall) on America, without their conſent, remains in force, we are in a degree of ſlavery. And as my friend Sterne has it, "Diſguiſe thyſelf as thou wilt, ſtill Slavery thou art a bitter draught, and altho' thouſands in all ages have been made to drink of thee, thou art not leſs bitter on that account. It is thou, thrice ſweet and gracious Goddeſs Liberty, whom all in public or in private worſhip---whoſe taſte is grateful, and even will be ſo, till nature herſelf ſhall change----no tint of words can ſpot thy ſnowy mantle, or chymic power turn thy ſceptre into iron---with thee to ſmile upon him as he eats his cruſt, the ſwain is happier than his Monarch, from whoſe court thou art exiled.----Gracious Heaven, grant me but this fair Goddeſs as my companion, and ſhower down thy mitres, if it ſeems good unto thy Divine Providence, upon thoſe heads, who are aching for them."

AN OLD MAN.

Extract of a letter from Fort Pitt, June 12.

"We have great reaſon to be no longer in ſuſpence concerning a war with the Indians, as they have already been guilty of ſeveral maſſacres; on Saturday, the 4th inſt. were killed and ſcalped by them, one Benjamin Spear, his wife, and ſix children, on Duncard-creek; and the Monday following one Henry Wall, within ſight of a fort that is built on Muddy-creek; one Keener, near the ſame place, and one Proctor, near Grave-creek; there was alſo one Campbell, lately from Lancaſter county, killed and ſcalped at Necommer's-town by the Mingoes; you may judge what concern we are in for the traders at the Shawaneſe towns, as we have not heard any thing from them ſince the 24th of May."

His Excellency Governor Wentworth, of New-Hampſhire, was pleaſed, on the 8th inſtant, to diſſolve the General Aſſembly of that province.

Thurſday, the 16th of June, was obſerved throughout the bounds of the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, as a day of humiliation and prayer, on account of the late invaſion of the liberties of North-America.

By the Halifax Papers, brought by Captain Mullowny, from Nova-Scotia, we find, that two Brigs, from Hull, with 350 Paſſengers; two Brigs from Scarborough, with 242 Paſſengers; and a Brig from New-Caſtle, with 70 Paſſengers, arrived at that Place the latter End of laſt Month.

The Troops lately arrived at Boſton, landed there laſt Monday Se'nnight, and encamped on the Commons.

Captain Reilly, from Glaſgow, arrived at New-York, on the 25th ult. in Lat. 38, ſpoke with Captain Covill, and on the 29th, in Long. 69, with Captain Martin, both from this Port for Liſbon, the latter 7 Days out, all well in both Veſſels.

Captain Robertſon, from Trepani, on the 12th inſtant, in lat. 38, long. 72:30, ſpoke the brig Lovely Laſs, Captain Peters, from this port for Jamaica, 4 days out, all well.

☞ The piece, ſigned, *A Citizen of Philadelphia, and a Freeholder of Pennſylvania*, came to hand too late for this week's Gazette.---We ſhould be glad to ſpeak with the author before it is inſerted.

The ſhip Friendſhip, Captain Jann, is juſt arrived from Scotland, with a number of young healthy Servants, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of by James Stuart, and Samuel Jackſon, in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Lively, A. Lowell, from Piſcataqua. Sloop Diſcovery, A. Gale, Sloop Suſanna, J. Chadwick, and Schooner Polly, J. Buck, N. Carolina. Schooner Happy Return, G. Simſon, Georgia. Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, and Sloop Peggy, J. Watſon, Virginia. Sloop Polly, J. Attwood, Nova-Scotia. Schooner North Iſland, J. Hannah, S. Carolina. Schooner Catherine, J. Huſton, Halifax. Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, Rh. Iſland. Schooner Britannia, J. Hanwood, Newberry, N. E. Schooner Priſcilla, W. Wiſe, Maryland. Sloop Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, New-York. Ship Molly, G. Johnſon, Genoa. Brig Fancy, T. Murdoch, and Brig Mount-Holly, G. Bayley, St. Vincent. Sloop Rebecca, A. Culnan, Antigua. Ship Nancy and Sukey, J. Robertſon, Trepani. Sloop Little Welcome, J. Lambert, Grenades. Brig Nancy, T. Armſtrong, Liſbon. Schooner Martha, A. Toppam, Martinico. Schooner Fanny, W. Allibone, Dominica. Sloop Hopewell, T. Tucker, from St. Martins.

OUTWARDS. Brig Samuel and Charles, T. Welſh, for Barbados. Ship Molly, G. Johnſton, and Ship Nancy, C. Donavon, Liſbon. Sloop Betſey, V. Wightman, Rh. Iſland. Sloop Hope, T. Aſheton, Senegambia. Snow John and William, W. Pillow, Newfoundland. Sloop Adventure, J. Hutchings, N. Providence. Ship Clementina, P. Brown, Cadiz. Ship Belle, T. Jones, Virginia. Sloop Polly, J. Attwood, Halifax.

CLEARED. Brig Cornelia, J. Forſter, Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Brig Ranger, C. Biddle, Brig Lucy, J. Pyner, and Schooner Felicity, A. Moore, Jamaica. Schooner Three Friends, N. Hinſon, Brig Mercury, J. Trimingham, Ship James and Mary Ann, W. Budden, Barbados. Schooner Betſey, T. Savage, Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Sloop Friendſhip, H. Patſull, Sloop Ranger, W. Pigot, Virginia. Schooner Polly, J. Vicary, Brig Induſtry, P. Hodgkinſon, Schooner Peggy, J. Keogh, and Schooner Betſey, R. Alcock, Dominica. Schooner Ambroſe, J. Wooten, Newfoundland. Brig Adrian, J. Duncan, and Schooner Mary, J. Perott, St. Croix. Sloop Betſey and Ann, P. Lightbourn, Tobago. Sloop Jane, R. Burchall, Tortola. Sloop Lively, A. Lowell, Newbury, N. E.

On THURSDAY next, the 23d Inſtant, at One o'Clock,

At FOOTMAN and JEYES's

VENDUE-STORE, the corner of Vine and Second-ſtreets,

WILL begin the SALE of a large ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon; among which are, plain and ſtriped mantuas, white and black ſattins, ſtriped thread ſattins, brocaded luteſtrings, figured ſarſnets and alamodes, white tabbies, ſtriped mozzens, ſilk handkerchiefs, ſewing ſilks, ſlacks and crewels (ſorted colours) plain and flowered ſilk gauzes, ſilk hoſe, ozenbrigs, Iriſh linens, cotton hollands, printed linens, cottons and calicoes, ſail cloth No. 1, check handkerchiefs, breeches patterns, black and white lace, cambricks and lawns, 6 qr. humhums, India taffaties, ribbons; alſo a quantity of hard ware, ſilver watches, houſhold furniture, wearing-apparel, &c. || 1 W.

A DUTCH GIRL, that has 5 Years and a Half to ſerve, together with a Male Child, two Months old, that will be bound till 30 Years of Age, are to be ſold by ARNEY LIPPINCUT, of Springfield, in Burlington county. The Price will be Twelve Pounds.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an Engliſh Servant BOY, who has about two Years to ſerve. Enquire of JAMES WHITEHEAD. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE MAN, 30 Years of Age, who underſtands Country Buſineſs, and warranted perfectly ſound. Enquire at the Fountain and Three Tons, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday, the 14th inſt. an indented ſervant girl, named *Mary Shingleton*, about 17 years of age; had on, and took with her, a ſtriped calicoe ſhort-gown, a black bonnet, lincey petticoat, white cotton ſtockings, and black calimancoe ſhoes; ſhe alſo took with her a long ſtriped camblet gown, one calicoe ditto, one ſhift, three check aprons, together with two or three pair of mens and womens ſtockings. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that her miſtreſs may have her again, ſhall have Five Shillings reward, paid by

Philadelphia, June 20, 1774. JANE DAVIS. ¶

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcribers, in Lower Penn's Neck, Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, the following ſervants, viz. WILLIAM INGLE, an Engliſh lad, about 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a thick well ſet fellow, fair complexion, ſmooth faced, ſtraight black hair; has been in the country four years; had on a rediſh brown coat, that has been turned, with mohair buttons on the wrong ſide, new ſtriped blue and white homeſpun jacket, without ſleeves, one homeſpun linen ſhirt, one old tow ditto, new tow and linen trowſers, ſhoes and ſtockings, a good felt hat. RICHARD BROWN, about 18 years of age, country-born, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a ſlim ſpare lad, dark brown hair, a down look, and ſomething near ſighted; had on, and took with him, a brown half-worn outſide jacket, one pale blue coatee, ſtriped home made trowſers, one fine ſhirt, one homeſpun ditto, ſhoes and ſtockings, and an old beaver hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any goal on the continent, ſo as their maſters may have them again, ſhall have *Four Pounds* reward, or *Forty Shillings* for either, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by ANDREW SINNICKSON, junior, and EZRA FIRTH.

N. B. It is probable they may ſell or change ſome of their clothes. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry them off. *June* 14, 1774. || 7 ſ 6.

FOR BRISTOL,

THE SHIP

CHALKLEY,

EDWARD SPAIN,

MASTER,

A NEW Cedar and Live Oak Ship, will be well fitted for the Sea, and have good Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to

JAMES and DRINKER,

Or ſaid MASTER on board, at their Wharff. JUNE 22.

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE

(the ſale to begin) at 8 o'clock in the morning, on Thurſday, the 30th day of June inſt. at the dwelling-houſe late of JEREMIAH LEAMING, deceaſed, in the county of Cape-May, and province of New-Jerſey,

A LARGE parcel of cattle, horſes, ſheep, hogs, houſhold and kitchen furniture, plantation utenſils, and a variety of other articles, too tedious for an advertiſement; with ſome Negroes, late belonging to the ſaid Jeremiah Leaming: At which time and place attendance will be given, and conditions of ſale made known, by THOMAS LEAMING, junior, Executor, and LYDIA LEAMING, Executrix.

All perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate, late of JEREMIAH LEAMING, are requeſted to bring them to the ſubſcribers, that they may be adjuſted and paid; and all thoſe who are in any wiſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment, unto THOMAS LEAMING, junior, Executor, and LYDIA LEAMING, Executrix. ¶

To be SOLD, on moderate Terms,

A RIGHT to One Thouſand Acres of LAND, Part of Two Thouſand Seven Hundred ACRES, called Timber-Ridge, originally granted by Lord Baltimore to Vincent Low, Eſq; ſituate then in Cæcil County, Maryland, but, by the Line lately ſettled between that Province and Pennſylvania, falls into New-Caſtle County, upon Delaware, near the Head of a Creek, called Saſſafras, within a few Miles of Witherſpoon's Tavern, at the Head of Apoquinimy. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be more particularly informed of the Terms, by enquiring in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, for SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the

London Coffee-houſe, on the 30th inſtant, at 7 o' clock in the evening, the following lots and improvements, viz.

No. 1. A LOT, 23 feet 8 inches front by 306 feet deep, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, above Seventh-ſtreet, between the houſes of Daniel Rundle and Jacob Graff, there is a convenient and well finiſhed brick building thereon, 15 feet front by 32 feet deep, 2½ ſtories high, 2 rooms on a floor, all plaiſtered; a well, with a new pump in the yard, and the privilege of a 3 feet 3 inches alley into Market-ſtreet, jointly with Jacob Graff; an elegant houſe may be built on this lot, as there is 52 feet left, clear of the buildings and ſtreet, for that purpoſe. £ 125 inſurance on the building.

No. 2. An unimproved lot, 21 feet 4 inches front, on Market-ſtreet, by 160 feet deep, to a 20 feet alley, with the privilege thereof into Eighth-ſtreet; bounded by Benjamin Shoemaker's ground, and the next deſcribed lot.

No. 3. Is a lot, 21 feet 4 inches front, by 160 feet deep, from Market-ſtreet to the aforeſaid 20 feet alley, with the privilege thereof; bounded on the eaſt by the laſt deſcribed lot; there is a brick building on the weſt ſide of this lot, 14 feet front by 34 feet deep, and 2½ ſtories high, well finiſhed in two tenements; there is a large chimney in the cellar, fit for a bake-houſe, being built for that purpoſe, and the oven mouth of the beſt fire ſtone worked in the wall, the cellar is well lighted with glaſs windows, and the walls plaiſtered. There is £ 125 inſured on this houſe. On the back part of this lot is a new framed ſtable, about 14 feet ſquare, and two ſtories high, well finiſhed.

No. 4. A lot, 33 feet 6 inches front, on Eighth-ſtreet, and 84 feet 8 inches front along the aforeſaid 20 feet alley, with the privilege thereof; on this lot is a large framed carpenter's ſhop, ſhed, and ſmith's ſhop, all built on the alley front, at ſuch a diſtance from Eighth-ſtreet, as to leave room for houſes on that front.

No. 5. Is an unimproved lot, 29 feet 9 inches front, on Eighth-ſtreet, by 84 feet 8 inches deep, ſeparated from the laſt deſcribed lot, by a lot of Edmund Phyſic, Eſq; and bounded on the ſouth and eaſt by Benjamin Shoemaker's ground. This lot is very convenient for building ſtables or carriage-houſes, for any perſons reſiding on the lots fronting on Market-ſtreet.

All the above deſcribed lots are clear of groundrent, and the titles clear and good. Any perſons deſirous of viewing the premiſes, or being informed of the title and terms, may apply to JAMES PEARSON, in Second-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

ABINGTON MINERAL WATER,

SO uſeful in Chronic Diſeaſes, ſituated in the moſt healthy Part of the Province of Pennſylvania; where good Accommodations, at a moderate Expence, may be had, at the Houſe of WILLIAM FRENCH, and at ſeveral other commodious Houſes in the Neighbourhood of ſaid Springs.

N. B. Of ſaid FRENCH may be had, Dr. RUSH's Experiments and Obſervations on the above Mineral Water, with particular Directions in what Diſeaſes, and in what Manner, it ſhould be uſed. || 5 w.

THIS is to inform Mr. THOMAS CARLILE, who ſome Time ago lived with Mr. Edmund Maws, in Annapolis, that his Brother WILLIAM died inteſtate the 9th of January laſt, in the Houſe of Mr. William Beats, Tullamore, King's County, Ireland, by which the following Profit Rents devolve to the ſaid THOMAS CARLILE, being next Heir, viz.---The Profit Rent of the Freehold of Green Hills, or Killnomanagh, in the County of Dublin, amounting to £ 113 per Annum; alſo Three Freehold Leaſes in the Town of Tullamore, two of which are rented at a Profit of £ 31 : 10 per Annum; the other ſaid WILLIAM CARLILE held in his own Poſſeſſion, and built thereon a ſlated Houſe, three Stories high; it could be lett for £ 29 per Annum, with the Land belonging to it.---It is earneſtly requeſted, by the Friends of the ſaid THOMAS CARLILE, that he will immediately return home, and take Poſſeſſion of the ſame.---Mr. CARLILE may be informed of ſome other Matters, by applying to R. M. at Mr. PHILIP MARCHINTON's, Merchant, in Philadelphia.

N. B. An Advertiſement to this Purport has been iſſued from Tullamore, ſigned ROBERT BEATS, ALLY BOOTH.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Concord, Cheſter county, two ſervant men, one named MICHAEL FEROL (but may change his name, as he has done before) about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, pale complexion, light brown hair, wangles in his walk; had on, when he went away, a blue coat, a half-worn fur hat, ſtriped lincey jacket, the back parts white cloth, coarſe and fine white ſhirts, leather breeches, with ſilver buttons, tow trowſers, old ſhoes, with braſs buckles; he ran away the 31ſt of May, at night, and ſtole a ſorrel mare, which was taken up next day, in Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county.---The other, named JAMES DAY, born near Trenton, in the Jerſeys, and brought up near the ſame place; he is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſwarthy or brown complexion, brown hair, looks young, 24 or 25 years of age; and, beſides his working apparel, he broke a lock and ſtole a fine ſhirt, marked I. M. a half-worn faggathy coat, nankeen jacket, new ribbed velvet breeches, of a light colour, ribbed worſted ſtockings, dark colour (all which apparel is too long for him) a pair of calf-ſkin ſhoes, ditto pumps, ſeveral ſilk and other handkerchiefs; he alſo ſtole money to the value of 12 or 15l. all but one ticket ſilver and gold, a black leather pocket-book, the folds double, a pair of ſilver buttons, and braſs knee-buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either of them, paid by

¶ ROBERT MENDENHALL.

A NEW ORGAN

TO BE SOLD,

CONSISTING of four ſtops, viz. two deapaſcons, German flute, and 15th, with a ſwell; it will ſuit either a ſmall church or a chamber, and may be ſeen at JOHN WEBSTER's, Upholder, oppoſite the Golden Fleece, in Second-ſtreet, Philaphia.

N. B. At the ſaid place all ſorts of Upholſterers and Cabinet work is done in the moſt elegant manner, and on reaſonable terms. ¶

WHEREAS we, the ſubſcribers, did, ſome time paſt, by an advertiſement in the Pennſylvania Gazette, requeſt all perſons indebted to the eſtate of PHILIP THOMAS, late of Vincent townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed, to make payment by the firſt day of May laſt; but, as very little regard has been paid to the ſaid notice (and, there being an abſolute neceſſity for calling in the ſaid debts) we do, therefore, for the laſt time, requeſt and deſire, that all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, either by bond, note, book-accompt, or otherwiſe, to make payment thereof, on or before the 15th day of Auguſt next, as no longer time can reaſonably be given.

§ ROBERT RALSTON,)
June 7, 1774. JONATHAN COATES,) Executors.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 10th day of June, 1774, a ſervant girl, named Margaret Fitzgerald, but perhaps ſhe may change it to Thompſon, or Gillet, or M'Mullen; ſhe is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, ſhort and thick, a broad face, is about 4 or 5 months gone with child, and talks much about many places in Ireland; had on and took with her, when ſhe went away, a light cotton gown, two lincey petticoats, one pair of old ſhoes, and a pair of pumps, two coarſe ſhifts, one lincey check apron, and an old ſilk bonnet, worn in the crown. Whoever takes up ſaid girl, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall be entitled to a reward of Two Shillings and Six-pence, paid by THOMAS MEASE. ¶

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of WOOD FLATS, whoſe Maſts already are, or eaſily may be made to ſtrike, ſo as to paſs under a Bridge. Any Perſon, or Perſons, having ſuch Flats, either to ſell or hire, are deſired to apply for Terms to THOMAS TOWNSEND, near THOMAS PENROSE's Ship-yard, Southwark. *June* 18, 1774. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, about one o' clock, on Friday, the firſt day of July next, upon the premiſes, a plantation, and tract of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate in Brandywine Hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle; bounded by lands of William Grubb, John Bird, and others; containing 100 acres; ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Thomas Hall, and to be ſold by

New-Caſtle, June 13, 1774 JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

N. B. £ 250 will be expected at, or in a few days after, the ſale, for the remainder of the conſideration-money time will be given, if deſired by the purchaſer. §

New-Caſtle County, on Delaware, June 13, 1774.

NOW in the goal of this county, a certain *John Phillips*, who confeſſeth that he is the perſon who made an eſcape from the Sub-ſheriff of York county, in the province of Pennſylvania, and that was advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 2330. And two runaway ſervants, and one Negroe ſlave, namely, *John Nichols*, who run away (as he ſays) from John Miller, near Newtown, on Cheſter river; he had in his cuſtody, when apprehended, a brown Mare, with a ſaddle and bridle.---*James Linſey*, who confeſſes himſelf to be a ſervant to Meſſieurs Snowden and Company, of Prince-George's county, in the province of Maryland. A NEGROE LAD, who calls himſelf *ISAAC*, and ſays he belongs to Thomas Welſh, of the county laſt above named. The maſters, or others intereſted in the priſoners above named, are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, within ſix weeks from the above date, otherwiſe the ſaid priſoners will be ſold for their fees, and diſcharged, by

§ 5 *W.* THOMAS PUSEY, Goaler.

N. B. Alſo in ſaid goal, *John Welſh*, and *Patrick Morgan*, who confeſs themſelves to be runaway ſervants, belonging to James Black, of Kent county, Maryland.

Springfield townſhip, Burlington county, Sixth-Month 8, 1774.

WHEREAS JOHN COLVERT obtained a note of hand from me, the ſubſcriber, for SIX POUNDS, dated about the 13th of laſt month, payable in four weeks after date, which ſum he, COLVERT, ſaid he had paid to one John Colebin, on the behalf of a journeyman then at work for me; and as I have ſince reaſon to believe his intent was to take that money from me in a fraudulent way, and without any conſideration to me whatſoever, to prevent any further trouble, I forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it, until compelled by a due courſe of law. AMOS WILLITS, junior. ¶

LOST, on the 27th day of April laſt, from her parents, a GIRL, 4 years old, called KATY; ſhe is of a pale complexion, has flaxen hair, and remarkable black eyes; ſhe ſpeaks no Engliſh; her father, William Ryter, a German, in Upper-Paxton townſhip, in French Jacob's Valley, going a little way from home, left her about 50 perches from his houſe, and, on his return, within an hour, the child was miſſing; a great number of the neighbours went immediately in ſearch of her, but nothing could be diſcovered. Her parents take this method of publiſhing their diſtreſs in the news-papers, in order to implore the kindneſs and humanity of any perſon, who might have ſome knowledge of the fate of the child, to give them information thereof.

WHEREAS in purſuance of an act of General Aſſembly of the province of Pennſylvania, intituled, An Act for granting the ſum of Sixty Thouſand Pounds for the King's uſe, and for ſtriking Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds thereof in bills of credit, and to provide a fund for ſinking the ſame, and by three ſubſequent acts for granting to his Majeſty the additional ſum of Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds, the following tracts of located and unimproved lands have been duly rated and valued by the Aſſeſſors for the county of Lancaſter, the property of the perſons herein after named; and whereas the owners of ſaid tracts of land have neglected to pay the Collectors of the different townſhips the ſeveral undermentioned ſums, which, according to the proportion thereof for ſeveral years paſt, for ſaid tax, by the acts impoſed: We, the Commiſſioners of the county of Lancaſter aforeſaid, in purſuance of ſaid acts, do give notice to all perſons that may have purchaſed any of the following recited tracts of land ſince the time of ſurvey, as well as the firſt owners of ſaid lands, that on the 15th day of September next, at the houſe of Chriſtopher Reigart, in the Borough of Lancaſter, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, the following tracts of located unimproved lands, or ſuch part as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid tax, and all charges accruing by reaſon of the non-payment thereof, to the higheſt bidder. The ſale to begin an ten o' clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until all are ſold. Given under our hands, at Lancaſter, the 19th day of May, Anno Domini 1774. THOMAS CLARK, SAMUEL BEAR, and ALEXANDER MARTIN, Commiſſioners.

Thomas M'Kee, 200 acres of land, in Upper-Paxton townſhip, rated at 15*s.* John Miller, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*s.* John Myer, 100 acres, in ditto, 15*s.* John Sippet, 150 acres, in ditto, *l.* 1 2 6; Jacob Shearman, 100 acres, in ditto, 15*s.* George Riddle, 100 acres, in ditto, 15*s.* William Stewart, 300 acres, in ditto, *l.* 1 2 6; Benjamin Speaker, 600 acres, in ditto, 4*l.* 10*s.* Henry Young, 75 acres, in Drumore townſhip, 5*s.* 7*d.* George Stephenſon, 100 acres, in Derry townſhip, *l.* 1 2 6. Chriſtian Herſhe, 200 acres, in Upper-Paxton townſhip, 1*l.* 10*s.* Iſaac and John Long, 150 acres, in ditto, 11*s.* 3*d.* Simon Snyder, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*s.* Henry Heans, 500 acres, *l.* 1 17 6; William Peters, 600 acres, in ditto, 2*l.* 5*s.* John Clark, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*s.* Bartram Galbrath, 400 acres, in ditto, *l.* 3 7 6; John Snock, 150 acres, in ditto, 11*s.* 3*d.* Richard Peters, 200 acres, in ditto. 15*s.* David Etting, 150 acres, in ditto, 11*s.* 3*d.* Abraham Rigg, 600 acres, in ditto, *l.* 5 12 6; Jacob Weaver, 150 acres, in ditto, 11*s.* 3*d.* Michael Miller, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*s.* Dennis Dougherty, 100 acres, in ditto, 15*s.* Ephraim Moore, 170 acres, in ditto, 13*s.* 6*d.* John Little, 150 acres, in ditto, 11*s.* 3*d.* Ludwick Brand, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*s.* Samuel Scott, 400 acres, in ditto, 30*s.* Andrew Boggs, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*s.* Elijah Wickerſham, 100 acres, in ditto, 7*s.* 6*d.* James Tilghman, 600 acres, in ditto, 45*s.* Frederick Pickel, 100 acres, in ditto, 7*s.* 6*d.* John Ludwick, 300 acres, in ditto, 22*s.* 6*d.* Reuben Haines, 4200 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* 15*s.* Albright Swinfort, 600 acres, in ditto, 2*l.* 5*s.* John Kline, 1300 acres, in ditto, *l.* 4 17 6; George Fry, 300 acres, in ditto, 22*s.* 6*d.* Patrick Work, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*s.* Ludwick Vallentine, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*s.* John Walter, 100 acres, in ditto, 7*s.* 6*d.* Caleb Way, 300 acres, in ditto, 22*s.* 6*d.*

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 4th of June, 1774, from the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, a lightiſh BAY MARE, 13 hands high, 7 or 8 Years old, marked the under ſide of her near ear, with a half-penny, a ſmall ſtar in the forehead, and both hind feet white, paces, trots, and carries well. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, if ſtolen, ſhall receive Forty Shillings, or Fifteen Shillings for the mare only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ISAAC GREEN, junior. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Upper-Merrion townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 8th day of June, 1774, a large red MILCH COW, branded on both of her horns, and ear-marked. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JAMES BRINLEY.

TANTON FORGE.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on

the firſt day of July next, at ſix o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe,

THE FORGE, called TANTON, ſituate in Burlington county, Weſt New-Jerſey, within ten miles of a furnace, ſeven miles from a good landing, on Ancocus-creek, and 17 miles from Philadelphia. The forge, coal-houſe, and other buildings are in good repair, and the ſtream of water plentiful. The tract of land, which will be ſold with it, contains about 1500 acres, moſt of which is pretty well timbered, about 3 acres cleared, and ſome meadow. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to Charles Read, he will ſhew the premiſes.

DANIEL ELLIS, CHARLES READ, THOMAS FISHER.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, on the 25th day of June inſtant, at two o' clock in the afternoon, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground, ſituate in the town of Chicheſter, in the county of Cheſter, containing 40 feet in front, and 200 feet in depth; bounded by the market-place, and by lands formerly of Thomas Clayton: And alſo a certain piece or parcel of upland and meadow ground, adjoining Marcus-creek, and land of John Smith and Mordecai Cloud, containing 3 acres and 84 perches; late the eſtate of Samuel Raine, ſeized and taken in execution by

Cheſter, June 4. 1774. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

THE Creditors of JOSHUA TUCKER, late of Cheſter County, are deſired to meet (the Auditors appointed by Court) at the Houſe of William Jones, in the Townſhip of Birmingham, in the ſaid County, on the 27th of June next, at Nine o' Clock in the Morning, to receive their Dividend of the ſaid Tucker's Eſtate, &c. ROBERT MENDENHALL, JOSEPH PIERCE, GEORGE BRINTON, Auditors. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 20th day of July next, in the town of Carliſle, in Cumberland county, a certain lot or piece of ground, with a ſtone houſe, kitchen, and ſquare log ſtable thereon, ſituate in the ſaid town. Alſo a plantation or tract of patented land, ſituate, lying and being in Middletown townſhip, near ſaid town of Carliſle, containing 244 acres, with the uſual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads. Alſo a certain other plantation or tract of land, ſituate and being in the ſame townſhip, adjoining the abovementioned tract of land; bounded by lands of Robert Callendar, Jonathan Holmes, and others, containing 176 acres and 116 perches, with allowance, &c. One other tract or parcel of land, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, containing 61 acres, and the uſual allowance; which ſaid laſt mentioned two tracts or parcels of land were granted and conveyed to William Trent, by James Stackpole, and Margaret his wife, by their indenture, bearing date October 12, 1767. And alſo one other piece or parcel of land, adjoining the abovementioned tracts of land; bounded by lands of Jonathan Holmes, Matthew Miller, and others, containing 243 acres and 66 perches, and allowance, ſurveyed by virtue of a warrant, bearing date December 23, 1765. Which ſaid lands, and premiſes, are ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of William Trent, Eſq; by EPHRAIM BLAIN, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, May 30, 1774.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, two Dutch ſervants, the one a luſty woman, named *Joanna Vanderſteen*, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a four down look, the middle finger of her right hand has the end maſhed off; had on, when ſhe went away, an India calicoe gown, blue and white ſtriped lincey petticoat, black Perſian bonnet and good ſhoes; ſhe took with her two ſtriped ſhort gowns, two white aprons, and other clothes that cannot be deſcribed; ſhe has a conſtant bad cough attends her. The other a lad, named *John Valentine Kimberger*, between 18 and 19 years of age, a clever ſmart looking boy, has light brown coloured hair, is a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, and when ſpoke to pretty quick ſeems to be frightened; had on a ſmall wool hat, with a button, light coloured fuſtian frock coat, a brown cotton velvet jacket, coarſe white ſhirt and trowſers, and good new ſhoes; took with him a pair of light coloured knit breeches, a good white ſhirt, and ſeveral coarſe old ones, and a dimity jacket. Neither of the above ſervants ſpeak good Engliſh. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by DAVIS BEVAN.

TO BE SOLD,

THE dwelling-houſe of the late BALTIS RASOR, deceaſed, ſituate on the main ſtreet of Germantown, with about 33 acres of LAND adjoining, ſeven acres of which is extraordinary meadow ground, well watered; the houſe is built of ſtone, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, and well finiſhed, two kitchens, and an excellent ſpring and ſpring-houſe adjoining; there are on the premiſes a convenient tan-yard, bark and mill-houſes, currying ſhop, &c.---Alſo a good ſtone barn and ſtables, and a young bearing orchard, of good fruit. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to CATHARINE RASOR, Executrix, on the premiſes, or to WILLIAM COLLADAY, Executor, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the deceaſed, by bond, bill, note, or book-debt, are once more requeſted to diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts to the above named ſubſcribers, that they may be adjuſted.

A quantity of choice VINEGAR to be ſold, by the barrel, by WILLIAM COLLADAY. *T.b.c.t.f.*

CHOICE SHAD,

In Barrels and Half Barrels, cured in the beſt Manner for Family Uſe, and excellent HERRINGS,

TO BE SOLD, BY

WILLIAM MILNOR, in Water-ſtreet, two Doors above the Old Ferry-houſe, Philadelphia. ¶

HERRINGS AND SHAD,

by the Half Barrel, Barrel, or Quantity. Alſo,

BAR-IRON, TAR, and ſuch other GOODS as he uſually kept,

TO BE SOLD, on STAMPER's Wharff, by

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

SUPPLEMENT to the PENNSYLVANIA *GAZETTE.* No. 2374

SUBSTANCE of the DEBATES in the Houſe of Commons, on the Bill for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, in the caſes of perſons queſtioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the laws, or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England.

Houſe of Commons, April 15.

AFTER the American papers were read, Lord North aroſe, and ſaid he meant now to propoſe a third bill, which he hoped would effectually ſecure the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay from future diſturbances;—I would not, ſays his Lordſhip, wiſh to ſee the leaſt doubt or imperfection remain in this plan, which we have adopted: If there does, the conſequence may be, that it may produce bloodſhed. That the whole plan be clear and deciſive, that every part of it may be properly ſupported; and I truſt that ſuch a meaſure as this, which we have now taken, will ſhew to that country, that this nation is rouſed to defend their rights, and protect the ſecurity of peace in its colonies, and when rouſed, that the meaſures which they take are not cruel nor vindictive, but neceſſary and efficacious. Temporary diſtreſs requires temporary relief; I ſhall therefore only propoſe this bill for the limited time of three or four years. We muſt conſider that every thing we have is at ſtake, and the queſtion is very ſhortly this, Whether they ſhall continue the ſubjects of Great-Britain or not? This I propoſe as the laſt meaſure that Parliament will take; after which it requires that his Majeſty's ſervants ſhall be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and keep a watchful eye over every encroachment againſt the power we ſhall now paſs, and not ſuffer the leaſt degree of diſobedience to our meaſures to take place in that country. Such a watchful and careful eye to prevent the firſt riſe of diſobedience, may be ſure to be preventive of future conſequential miſchiefs. The uſual and cuſtomary relief of troops that is ordered for that country, is ordered in the firſt place to Boſton, four regiments being the uſual relief, Governor Hutchinſon comes home, and his Majeſty has appointed General Gage as Commander and Governor in Chief; a man whoſe great abilities, and extenſive knowledge of that country, will give him ſuperior advantage, and his occaſional reſidence there will prevent him from ſhewing any impolitic partiality to the Americans, and thereby enforce a due obſervance to thoſe meaſures which we have taken, and ſhall ſend out. There is one thing I much wiſh, which is the puniſhment of thoſe individuals, who have been the ringleaders and forerunners of thoſe miſchiefs. Our attention will be continually active in that point. A proſecution has been already ordered againſt them by his Majeſty's ſervants, but I cannot promiſe myſelf any very good effect, until this law ſhall have reached that province. His Lordſhip ſaid, with permiſſion, I will make the motion, "That the Chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in a bill for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, in the caſes of perſons queſtioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the laws, or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England.

Col. Barre. If the noble Lord has addreſſed this Houſe with that tremor, care, and vigilance, I am not, Sir, without my feelings upon this moſt important buſineſs; I have hitherto adhered to that line of juſtice; but on the firſt bluſh, there occurred to me through the whole of our proceedings ſeveral difficulties. I was willing to chaſtiſe the Boſtonians, but at the ſame time to do it not with rigour nor injuſtice; but this is the moſt ſingular and extraordinary propoſition I ever heard of; and I have not the leaſt doubt of its imperfections, becauſe I ſee it pregnant with every miſchief to this country. I am glad to find that government, for once, comes aſſiſted with thoſe great abilities, and the aids of thoſe lawyers, which are to bring about all perfection; but I am at the ſame time apt to augur, however great the abilities of thoſe long-robed gentlemen may be, that the preſent plan before us will not turn out ſo fruitful of juſtice, and ſquare itſelf with the line of conſtitution, as thoſe gentlemen may apprehend. The propoſition upon which this meaſure is to be effectual, I find, is to give ſecurity to the military, and to make them become part of the conſtitutional power. However fond I may have been of the profeſſion, and however much I regard the perſons who now compoſe it, yet I cannot think they ſhould ever be employed, upon any occaſion, to ſecure the due execution of juſtice. It is a paltry ſervice they go upon; contending with their fellow-ſubjects; the ſoldier can acquire no great credit in ſuch a conteſt, he may loſe a great deal; and tremble much at any thing that tends to give them that power and ſecurity, which, I am ſure, at all times will not be prudently exerciſed; and that is not the true conſtitution of this Country. You have no one precedent to favour this propoſition, but you have one directly in your teeth, where a fair and impartial trial was had; I mean the caſe of Captain Preſton. The party under his command fired againſt the people, without the orders of any civil Magiſtrate. What was his behaviour when in priſon? did he not give thanks for that lenity and mild treatment with which he had been uſed, and afterwards he was tried and acquited by thoſe very juries which you condemn, and want to deſtroy? Tell me of one inſtance, as a precedent, where unfair trials have been had; and to ſhew the impartial idea the people had of juſtice, the trial of Captain Preſton was not had till ſix months after the offence, in order to let the violence and heat of the town wear off. This country, I am ſorry to ſay it, has been continually goading and teazing America for theſe ten years paſt. I am afraid you will, by thoſe acts of violence, drive them to rebellion. The noble Lord ſays, this bill is to try the criminal in any other colony, or even in England, and the expences to be paid. Are you ſure, ſays he, that the colony of Connecticut will do them more juſtice, or would you wiſh to have them tried by the ſmugglers of Rhode-Iſland? The Governor, I find, is by this bill to decide upon the temper of the different people of the various provinces. Think you not that many of them, whom he ſhall not judge ſo favourable of as juſtice requires, will not be clamorous againſt him, and colony after colony will raiſe the whole into a flame? Your Governor will be at eternal war with your colonies, and your colonies never ſatisfied with his adminiſtration. Theſe acts you will bring about by this bill. It is my opinion, Sir, you cannot get juſtice done in that country, without you uſe proper and ſenſible means to bring over to you the intereſt of the chief people, and the good opinion of thoſe of knowledge and abilities there. You are continually harraſſing and beating into their ears the word rebellion, till at laſt you will find nothing but real rebellion in it. I will reſiſt, Sir, any improper power given to the military, either in this or any other country; and the reaſon I have been always a conſtant ſupporter of the militia is, becauſe I think it a check and controul upon the military. I have long ſerved in America. Prejudices, no doubt, are among the military, and they are too apt to make the improper diſtinction between themſelves and the militia, which breeds and foments nothing but jealouſies and diſturbances. I have ſeen as good a regiment of militia as ever I ſaw of regulars; but there is certainly a difference in the opinion of thoſe troops who have ſeen ſervice, and thoſe who have not; the former think themſelves ſuperior. You have ſent General Gage, who is a man of great abilities, to quell the diſturbances in that country, which I am ſure he never will do, unleſs, at the ſame time that you give him the ſword in one hand, you give him the olive branch in the other; and I think you will gain more by the olive branch being properly uſed, according to the temper of thoſe people, than you will by ſtriking a ſevere blow with the ſword; and therefore I give my hearty *negative* to this preſent meaſure.

Solicitor General.—It is now no longer a queſtion of expediency; it is a queſtion of neceſſity; *and it will be found neceſſary, at all events, to break into their charters,* if you mean to produce that ſubordination which you are ſeeking; but I hope, and firmly wiſh, that even the *idea* of your authority being known to them, will at once prevent the exertion of it. I agree with the honourable gentleman that the olive branch ought to go in one hand, but the ſword ſhould be carried in the other. Peace will be eſtabliſhed upon proper principles, when there is a power to enforce it; and your authority once eſtabliſhed, I would then drop the point of the ſword, and make uſe of the olive branch as far and as much as poſſible.

Gov. Pownal roſe to give the Houſe an account of the mode in which juries were choſen in America. The Houſe at firſt did not much attend, but his great and extenſive knowledge of American affairs, ſoon drew that attention to what he ſaid, which his abilities ſo juſtly deſerved.—

Mr. Dowdeſwell.—I rejoice that Governor Hutchinſon is removed, becauſe he has not acted as he ought to do, either to this country or America.

Lord North.—I riſe once more to wipe off the aſperſion that has been thrown upon Governor Hutchinſon, and I was much ſurprized to find, that it was the ſentiment of even one gentleman in this Houſe, that the removal of Governor Hutchinſon was conſidered as part of the merit of this meaſure. I do not know a man who has a greater ſhare of merit; nor did I ever hear any charge brought againſt him. He was ſhamefully abandoned in the execution of his duty by thoſe, who ought to have ſupported him. Governor Hutchinſon had before this affair deſired and obtained leave to come home. A ſhip is now arrived at Briſtol, in which he had taken his paſſage; but as the government of the province, in theſe diſturbed times, would have fallen into the hands of the Council in his abſence, in caſe of the death of the Lieut. Governor, who was then very ill, he choſe rather to adhere to his duty, and ſtay in that country to endeavour to quiet thoſe alarming diſturbances. This ſurely, Sir, was acting the part of a faithful ſervant to the Crown. I would only tell the Houſe, that Governor Hutchinſon is not recalled home upon account of any miſconduct, and that he is not here at preſent is certainly a mark of his duty, and deſerves the thanks of this Aſſembly.

General Conway was not totally againſt the bill, but wiſhed that tender conciliating meaſures might be adopted; and ſaid, although the noble Lord had given notice of his intentions, he was ſtill far from being ſufficiently prepared to decide with certainty upon a queſtion of ſo much delicacy, and ſo great a magnitude, and concluded by hoping that further time would be given.

The queſtion was then put, and leave was given to bring in a bill without a diviſion.

Houſe of Commons, April 21.

The Houſe ſat for near half an hour without any buſineſs before them, when Lord North came, and preſented to the Speaker ſeveral extracts of letters, &c. and the third Boſton bill, "For the impartial adminiſtration of "juſtice, in the caſes of perſons queſtioned for any acts "done by them in the execution of the laws, or for the "ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, in the province of "Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England."

The Bill was read a firſt time; upon which Mr. *Sawbridge* aroſe, ſaying, "Sir, I am aſtoniſhed at the noble Lord's proceeding, in bringing in a bill of the utmoſt conſequence, at a time when there is ſo thin a Houſe. [There was only forty-one Members.] It is an improper time; it is taking us by ſurprize; it is cowardly. But, Sir, I ſhould think myſelf highly unworthy a ſeat in this Aſſembly, was I to ſuffer ſo pernicious a bill to paſs in any ſtage, without giving my hearty negative to it. I will oppoſe it every time I have an opportunity, although I do not imagine I ſhall be much attended to. This is a bill, Sir, of ſuch a ridiculous and cruel nature, that I am really aſtoniſhed how any perſon could think of making it. Does the noble Lord think that a man, who chances to ſee a perſon murdered in America, will come over here as an evidence againſt the aggreſſor? Does the noble Lord think that any American would hazard a trial here, or that he ſhould expect to have juſtice done him, if he was to come over? Then, Sir, a perſon would be brought over here to be tried, and you would have evidences only on one ſide; but I imagine, if thoſe evidences ſhould not be ſufficient, evidence here, who never ſaw the tranſaction, would be procured, and the criminal acquitted. I plainly foreſee the dangerous conſequences of this bill; IT IS MEANT TO ENSLAVE AMERICA, and the ſame Miniſter, who means to enſlave them, would, if he had it in his power, enſlave England; it is his aim, and what he wiſhes to do; but I ſincerely hope the Americans will not admit of the execution of theſe deſtructive bills, but nobly refuſe them; if they do not, they are the moſt abject ſlaves that ever the earth produced, and nothing that the Miniſter can do is baſe enough for them.

Lord North.—Sir, I think myſelf called upon to vindicate my conduct for bringing in the bill at ſo thin a houſe. Sir, Was I to know there would be but few Members attend? I did as I promiſed I would do, which was to bring in a bill as ſoon as it was ready; it was but juſt finiſhed when I brought it, and I little expected to have any debate upon it in this ſtage: I thought, Sir, the debate would be upon the ſecond reading; it uſually is ſo; and I ſincerely hope, when this bill is read a ſecond time, that we ſhall have a very full Houſe, and let every gentleman give his opinion upon it. I wiſh to have it thoroughly diſcuſſed, and if it ſhould be found to be a bad bill, in God's name throw it out; but if found otherwiſe you cannot be too unanimous in aſſenting to it; the more unanimity there is, the ſtronger effect it will have. As to its being meant to enſlave America, I deny it, I have no ſuch intention; it is an unpleaſant, but neceſſary ſtep, to bring them to a ſenſe of their duty; that aſſertion has much the ſame truth in it as what has been before ſaid, that the Americans had ſeen their error, and were willing to ſatisfy the India Company. Sir, there is a ſhip arrived, I think her name is the Fortune, Captain Gorham; ſhe arrived in Boſton harbour the latter end of February, or beginning of March 1774, I cannot ſay which; ſhe was loaded with tea; the inhabitants came immediately and unloaded her, and emptied the contents of her cargo into the ſea. Is this, Sir, ſeeing their error? Is this, Sir, reforming? Is this making reſtitution to the India Company? Surely no gentleman will, after this, urge any in their defence. The honorable gentleman has ſaid this bill is a pernicious one; I truſt, when gentlemen come to conſider it, they will ſee it is quite otherwiſe.

Sir Thomas Frankland aroſe only to acquaint the Houſe, that he, yeſterday afternoon, after the Houſe broke up, was ſhewn a letter, which a friend of his received from Boſton, dated March 1774, which mentioned the tea being deſtroyed, which was the cargo of Captain Gorham, as the noble Lord had mentioned.

Mr. Byng.—Sir, I cannot help riſing to oppoſe this bill. I agree with my worthy friend, that it is a moſt pernicious bill, and I fear made with no good intention. I really am ſurpriſed at the noble Lord, who ſaid, his wiſh was to make their laws in America as near as poſſible to our own. Is this bill any thing like it? No, it is quite the reverſe; dragging people from one country to another to give evidence, is ſuch a propoſition I never heard before, nor could have thought of; but, Sir, every perſon muſt know and will allow, that the noble Lord finds his other two bills are ſo defective and dangerous, that no perſon will venture to put them into execution; he is therefore obliged to have recourſe to a third, to indemnify ſuch perſons as ſhall be concerned in executing his deſtructive project. I ſhall oppoſe this bill every time I have an opportunity, and I truſt every lover of his country will do the ſame.

He further ſaid, that whatever profeſſions of candour were thrown out, he ſhould truſt to them with great caution; that for his part theſe attacks made abroad, ſeemed to be intended to prepare mens minds for meaſures of a ſimilar nature to be enforced at home; and that the conduct and complexion of public meaſures in general, were the appearance of a ſyſtematic deſign of enſlaving the people, as well in Great-Britain as the colonies.

Lord Beauchamp.—I really am ſurpriſed, Sir, to hear an honourable gentleman ſay, that every perſon muſt know that the two former bills are defective. Sir, I will venture to ſay the fact is otherwiſe; every perſon muſt allow they are neceſſary for the preſervation of peace, and reſtoring the Americans to a ſenſe of their duty. Does the hon. gentleman think the ſoldiery at Boſton will act without they are indemnified? No; they could not. No perſon would execute the laws half ſo well, was this bill not to paſs. I think it a neceſſary bill; it will make their trials by Juries like ours, which are ſo much approved of, and I ſhall give my hearty affirmative to it.

Mr. Sawbridge.—Sir, I riſe to explain to the noble Lord why I think it a pernicious bill. I am certain that however willing I might be to bring an offender to juſtice, was I to ſee murder committed in London, my love of juſtice might induce me to go to any part of the country to appear as an evidence; but I aſſure the noble Lord I would not go over to America on any account, not for any mandate he could iſſue; and I believe that noble Lord will allow, that not any ſum would induce him to go over now; therefore we have the ſame right to imagine that people in America will not come over here. I make no doubt but government will take care to bring over evidence in ſupport of their ſide, but they will not trouble themſelves with evidence on the contrary; therefore all your trials will be *ex parte,* and nothing but a mockery of juſtice. I do not mention this as an advocate for America, but as an Engliſhman.

The queſtion was then put, that this bill be read a ſecond time on Monday next.

Mr. Sawbridge deſired to know of the noble Lord, if he had any objections to having it printed.

Lord North anſwered, No.

Mr. Sawbridge then ſaid, Monday would be too ſoon for the ſecond reading, there would not be time to print it by that day.

The queſtion was again put, and carried without diviſion.

Houſe of Commons, Abril 22.

Orders were given to clear the gallery, and to enforce them the more expeditiouſly the Serjeant at Arms attended himſelf. At four o'clock the order for the ſecond reading of the bill for regulating the government of Maſſachuſett's-Bay came on, which produced a warm debate that continued till almoſt ſeven o'clock; and a motion being made for committing the ſaid bill, it paſſed in the affirmative without a diviſion. The principal ſpeakers were Mr. Welbore Ellis, Sir George Saville, Lord North, Gen. Conway, Mr. Jenkinſon, Gov. Johnſtone, Mr. Harris, Sir George Young, Mr. Ward, Gov. Pownal, Mr. Rigby, Mr. C. Fox, and Sir G. Elliot.

On the 24th of this inſtant June will be expoſed to SALE, by public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, at ſix o' clock in the evening,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate near the Great Swamp, in Bucks county, about four miles from Trumbawer's Tavern, containing about 1000 acres; there are on the ſaid tract eleven tenements, and about 650 acres of cleared land, of which 250 are already made into good meadow, and as much more may be made at an eaſy expence. Tohiccon creek running through the body of the tract. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, a TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Blockley townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, about 5 miles from the city, the ſoil whereof is extremely good, and the whole of it is well timbered; there is a good ſtream of water in the ſaid tract, which makes it very convenient for meadows, and the Haverford road runs through it. The conditions of ſale will be made known, at the time and place aforeſaid, and an indiſputable title given to the purchaſers. ¶

To be SOLD by Way of public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday, the 22d of this inſtant June, at Seven o' Clock in the Evening,

A LOT of GROUND, and four Tenements thereon, ſituate in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, in the City of Philadelphia, the Whole containing in Front, on Water-ſtreet, 57 Feet, and in Depth 19 Feet 7 Inches, into the Bank, towards Front-ſtreet. An indiſputable Title will be given to the Purchaſers.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEARTY healthy NEGROE BOY, about ten Years old, has had the Small-pox and Meaſles. Enquire of WILLIAM COATS, ſenior, in Cable-Lane. ¶

A LIST of the PRIZES drawn in the FIRST CLASS of the VINEYARD LOTTERY.

N. B. *Thoſe Numbers that have no Sums oppoſite to them, are Prizes of* One Dollar *and an* Half *each, and the reſt are computed in* Dollars.

No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.
1		714	3	1402	6	1842		2384		3166	
3		15	3	4		43		94		68	3
10		31	3	12		49		95		76	
16		40		14	3	52		2410		81	
17	3	54		15	10	53	3	27		84	
45	3	61		18		56		30	3	3210	
52		63		21		64		31		60	
72		82		22		79	10	44		66	
89		94	3	34		80		62	10	69	
142		817	10	36		86		71	20	71	
44		65		37	3	99		72		94	3
53	3	73		39		1900	3	86		96	
63		901		41		1	3	91		3332	3
67	6	4		44		7	150	2513		34	
86		6		46		11		18		51	
92		10		54		20	3	20		65	3
96		13		56		28		24		74	3
200		27		73		29	3	28	3	77	3
2		48	3	96		33	3	38		91	
8		65		1503	30	34		42		3405	
26		74	3	8	6	36	10	58		7	3
19		82	3	12		42	3	60		12	
21	3	91	3	13		43		62		13	3
22		93		17		46		71		34	3
24	6	96		22		51		78		54	
25		97	3	25		57		81		55	
28		98	6	36		59		86		62	
30	3	1002		40		66		96	3	64	
47	3	3		42		78		2604		83	30
55		9	3	45		84		14		92	
58		15		50		91		18		93	
67		17		51		2004		31	6	97	
68	3	24		57	250	19		57		3503	
75	6	28		63		24		63	6	10	
87		35		71		27		74		12	
92		37	3	77		28		75		16	3
98		50	6	78		30	3	85		24	
321	100	55	30	85	3	31		90		35	
25	3	56		91	3	37		95	10	42	
28	3	61	3	92	3	52	3	2717		81	3
48		73		1603		56		31	6	85	6
51		75		4	20	72		39		89	
58		76		8		78	3	42		91	
69	3	78	3	9	3	87	3	58		93	
72		80	3	16		89		66	3	3610	
75		85		23		2111		68		45	
96		90		24		12	6	79		46	
97	3	93		31	3	22	6	95		51	3
412	100	97		32		32	3	2821		68	
17	3	1109		34		34	3	30		70	3
26		11		37	3	43		35		92	
68		16		50		47		37		98	
69		17		56	10	56		51		3701	
89		30		61		72		52		7	
96		44	50	63		77		60		9	
99		51		64		80		67		15	20
507	3	53	3	75		81		70		21	3
11		61		79		84		85		32	3
29		70		82		98		96		36	
47	3	81	6	98		99		99		38	
49	3	82	3	1704		2213		2917		55	
58		91		6		21		32	3	56	
64	3	1256		17		35		61	3	61	
65		70		27	3	49		65		3822	3
83		71		32		64		80		34	
85	3	73	3	33	3	69		83		40	3
91	50	77		34		71		95		54	
96		82	3	43	20	84		3017		56	
610		92		49		88		47	3	71	
13		1309		50		2300		51		72	
17	3	11		56		15		54		75	3
18	3	21		59		17		67	20	76	3
24		39	3	60		21		81		3910	3
41		43		72		23		89	3	34	
56	400	45		88		28	3	96	6	37	3
59		48	3	93	3	33		3104		39	
65		57	30	1801		34		29		80	
66		67		7		35		35		83	
73		73		13		47	50	39		99	
89	3	81		18	3	52	3	40		4000	
96		85		20	3	55	3	45			
700		88		25	10	57		49			
1		91		34		60		60			
9	3	98		38	3	79		62			

I certify the above to be a juſt and true Liſt of Prizes.

JAMES HUME, Clerk of the Check.

* * *

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

At his STORE, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, HATH FOR SALE,

A FEW GOODS, of a neat Quality, conſiſting of printed Cottons and Calicoes, flaxen Oznenbrigs, Linen and Cotton Checks and Stripes, Bed Furniture, Mantuas, Durants, Tammies, ſtriped and plain Camblets, Dorſeteens, Wool Cards, Braſs Candleſticks, black Jacks, and neat flowered Tin Quart Mugs, Writing Paper; Pepper, Alſpice; Rice, by the Caſk, or leſſer Quantity; French Indigo, Braziletto and Logwood, &c. &c.

N. B. He alſo keeps an INSURANCE-OFFICE for Shipping, as uſual.

Philadelphia, June 3, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has taken the houſe, at the corner of Second and Lombard-ſtreets (oppoſite to the New-market) where Mr. Samuel Cheſnut formerly lived, known by the Sign of the Pennſylvania Farmer, and has provided himſelf with a ſtock of good liquors, bedding, ſtabling, hay and oats, alſo a yard for the reception of market-horſes and waggons. As buſineſs from the lower counties, both of Pennſylvania and the Jerſeys, chiefly center at the lower parts of the city, and as there are few or no Inns for the entertainment of travellers, to the ſouthward of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, it muſt be inconvenient for thoſe, whoſe buſineſs calls them to the lower parts of the city, to be ſo far from their lodgings, for which reaſon he hopes for the public's favour, and in return they may depend on civil uſage, and good entertainment, from their very humble ſervant,

JOSEPH PRICE. ¶

N. B. A quantity of Wool-combs, to be ſold very low, likewiſe Horſes and Chairs to be lett, by ſaid PRICE.

Fairfax County, Virginia, May 16, 1774.

IN the Month of March laſt, the Subſcriber ſent out a Number of Carpenters, and Labourers, to build Houſes, and clear and encloſe Fields on his patented Lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the ſeveral Tracts which he there holds, into convenient ſized tenements, and give Leaſes thereof for Lives, or a Term of Years, renewable for ever, under certain conditions, which may be known either of him or Mr. VALENTINE CRAWFORD, who is now on the Land. The Situation and Quality of theſe Lands having been thoroughly deſcribed in a former Advertiſement, it is unneceſſary to enlarge upon them here; ſuffice it generally to obſerve, that there are no better in that country, and that the Whole of them lie upon the Banks, either of the Ohio, or Great Kanhawa, and capable of receiving the higheſt Improvement. GEORGE WASHINGTON. 8*W*.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of BENJAMIN FORD, late of Brandywine Hundred and County of New-Caſtle, deceaſed, are deſired, without further Notice, to come immediately and diſcharge the ſame; and all thoſe who have any juſt Debts againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to be ſpeedy in bringing in their Accounts, properly proved, in order to have them adjuſted and paid, by THOMAS PERKINS, and THOMAS BABB, Executors. *June* 8, 1774. ¶

Concord, Cheſter County, June 1, 1774.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man, named MICHAEL FEROL, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a pale complexion, dark hair, ſtoop ſhouldered, and ſomewhat knock-kneed, appears to be about 21 years of age, and is a ſly, artful lying fellow; had on, and took with him, coarſe and fine white ſhirts, a blue coat, ſtriped lincey jacket, the back parts of white cloth, leather breeches, half-worn ſhoes, with braſs buckles, and a half-worn fur hat: He alſo took a ſorrel Mare, between 13 and 14 hands high, a natural pacer, and cannot trot, low of carriage, ſhod before; with an old hunting ſaddle, and good ſnaffle bridle. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant and mare, ſo as the owner may have them again, ſhall have *Three Pounds* reward, if taken in this province, or *Two Pounds*, if in any other province, or *Twenty Shillings* for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ ROBERT MENDENHALL.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a Servant GIRL, who has near ſix Years to ſerve, this Country born; ſhe is healthy, has had the Small-pox and Meaſles, and is ſold for Want of ſuitable Employment in the Family ſhe lives in. The Owner would chooſe to get a good Place in the Country for her. For further Particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 27th day of May laſt, three COWS, two are black, with ſeveral white marks, and the other is a brindle. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

† MICHAEL BERNDOLLER.

To be ſold by CHRISTIAN DERICK,

A GOOD brick meſſuage or tenement, three ſtories high, with a good two ſtory kitchen, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued; the lot is 103 feet deep, by 20 feet front; ſubject to a groundrent of Forty Shillings ſterling; there is a pump of good water near the houſe door; a lot adjoining, on the ſouth ſide of the above lot, 20 feet front, by 88 feet deep, with a good ſtable thereon; groundrent Five Pounds ſterling, per annum; it is now in the tenure or occupation of Mr. John Duffy, Tavern-keeper; it has been a noted Tavern for many years. For terms of ſale, enquire of ADAM ERWIN, Diſtiller, near the premiſes, or of the above named CHRISTIAN DERICK, in Paſſyunk townſhip. ¶

TWO POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Carnarvon townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 29th of May laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *JOHN HENRY*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, brown hair, walks ſlow and ſtooping, ſpeaks a little with the brogue, has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech, and is hard of hearing; had on, when he went away, an old brown coat much torn, old linen ſhirt and trowſers, and an old wool jacket, manufactured like unto a hat, and flowered, old ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CROMWELL M'VITY. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, the 24th of April laſt, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named MICHAEL NUGENT, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, lightiſh brown hair, a thick well made fellow, full faced, one cheek larger than the other, and holds his head on one ſide; had on a brown ſurtout coat, ſwanſkin jacket, with black ſpots, and white metal buttons, ſnuff coloured velvet breeches, lined with ſhammy, an old felt hat; ſubject to get drunk, talks much on the Iriſh accent; he is a good Engliſh ſcholar, and may forge a paſs and change his name. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by † THOMAS TOBIN.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but ſuppoſed the latter, about the 19th day of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Upper-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a brown GELDING, 8 years old, 14 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, about the ſize of a dollar, ſhort ſided, ſhort thick neck, mealy noſe, had a thick buſhy mane, long ſwitch tail, ſhod before; he was of good courage, and ſhy when foot looſe; natural pacer, and awkward in his gallop; he has neither brand nor ear-mark. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, if ſtolen, ſo that the owner may have the horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* reward, but for the horſe only *Twenty Shillings*, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS EDWARDS.

May 29, 1774.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, in Northampton, Bucks county, a kind of a red roan coloured MARE, about 6 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, has large ears, and one white hind foot and leg near to the gambrel, paces and trots, and carries her head high. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and thief, if ſtolen, ſhall have the reward of *Sixty Shillings*; or for the mare only *Thirty Shillings* reward, paid to the perſon that will deliver her to the owner, and all reaſonable charges for the ſame, paid by JONATHAN LINTON. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 24th of May, from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, an indented ſervant man, named JAMES JOHNSON, a likely ſmart looking fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high; he is ſuppoſed to be a ſhoemaker by trade, and, as he came lately to this country, it is likely he will change his name; he arrived from Ireland about three weeks ago, with Capt. M'Collough; had on an Athlone hat, blue coat and veſt, made of rough coating, without lining, light coloured cloth breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes, and carved buckles in them. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

June 7, 1774. JOHN WELSH.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from his BAIL, living in Manington, near Salem, Weſt-Jerſey, a man, named JAMES CHAMBLES, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a thin viſage, fair complexion; had on, when he went away, a coarſe jacket, no ſkirts, coarſe home made ſhirt, two pair of trowſers, one pair white the other blue, a new raccoon hat; he uſed to go in a pilot-boat ſome times, and it is thought he will go by water again; all maſters of veſſels are deſired not to take him in. Whoever takes up the ſaid James Chambles, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home paid by CHARLES BILDERBACK. *June* 2, 1774. §

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, ſuppoſed to be about 13 Years old, $14\frac{1}{2}$ hands high, ſhod all round, and has ſome ſaddle marks, branded on the near ſhoulder with a heart. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, from

May 28, 1774. § RICHARD MARTIN.

To be ſold by JOHN PEMBERTON,

BAR-IRON, STEEL manufactured at Trenton, both in the Bliſter, and neatly drawn and faggoted, and fine Bars for Springs to Carriages, Mill-Saws, Mortars and Peſtles, and Cart and Waggon Boxes. ¶

IMPORTED, in ſome of the laſt Veſſels, from London, Briſtol, &c. and to be ſold by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his Store, in Water-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge,

A LARGE Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon, which he will ſell on low Terms, for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

Alſo Weſt-India RUM and SUGAR. ‡

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

Hath imported, in the Peggie, Captain Haſtie, from Glaſgow, and in the Bella, Captain Jones, from London,

A NEAT Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, among which is a well aſſorted Parcel of Thread Lace. 5 *W*.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS

To be LETT to Intereſt, on good real Security.

Apply to the PRINTERS.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 30th day of this inſtant June, at the houſe of the Widow GILBERT, near Vine-ſtreet wharff, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

A CONVENIENT bank LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, or the public landing place, containing in breadth, north and ſouth, 20 feet, and in length from Delaware, Front-ſtreet to King-ſtreet; bounded northward with a lot of Charles Weſt, eaſtward with King-ſtreet or Water-ſtreet, ſouthward with Vine-ſtreet, or the public landing place, and weſtward with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid. Its ſituation is ſo well calculated for public buſineſs, that it may ſuit to build either a ſtore or dwelling-houſe thereon. It is ſubject only to the Proprietaries quitrent of One Shilling ſterl. per foot, per annum. Attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by JOSEPH WEST. ¶

Cheſter, June 13, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, at one o'clock afternoon, on the firſt day of July next, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and two tracts of land, ſituate in New-London townſhip, lying contiguous together, containing in the whole about 177 acres; bounded by lands now or late of David Mackey, James Whitecraft, John Todd, Francis Alliſon, John Cain, and David Correy; late the eſtate of John Henderſon, ſenior, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

Juſt imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falcone, from London, and to be ſold by

STEPHEN COLLINS,

At his Store, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church,

A NEAT and large Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, which he will ſell on low Terms, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit. 6 *W*.

Patapſco Ferry, May 17, 1774.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 16th inſtant, an indented ſervant, named *William Barcley*, 30 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſpeaks in a low voice, he appears very innocent, and has a tolerable good countenance, light brown hair, but not long enough to tie, and is bald on the top of his head, pretends to be a plaiſterer, and is a middling good farmer; he has lived 13 years in the country, and is ſo well acquainted with many places, that he will probably deceive the one who takes him up; had on, and took with him, a brown broadcloth coat, thread-bare, good black velvet jacket, good buckſkin breeches, a pair of white ribbed and a pair of white plain yarn ſtockings, fine turned pumps, half-worn, one old and two new ozenbrigs ſhirts, check trowſers, felt hat, and may have ſtolen ſundry other things, as he is a notorious thief. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any public goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive, if he is taken within 40 miles from home, Three Pounds; if above 40 and under 120, Five Pounds; if more than 120, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES KELSO. ‖ 6 *W*.

Philadelphia, April 14, 1774.

A FRESH PARCEL OF

CLEAN SPRING BARLEY,

JUST COME TO HAND, TO BE GIVEN OUT FOR SEED, BY

FRANCIS WADE,

At his BREWERY, at the Corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets,

WHERE Maſters of Veſſels, and others, may be ſupplied with BOTTLED BEER as uſual, or by leaving their Orders at the Store of Meſſieurs ROBERT and NATHANIEL LEWIS, nearly oppoſite ſaid WADE's old Brewery, in Water-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge. *Thetf*.

JUST IMPORTED, per the Diana, Captain Denniſton, from Glaſgow, and to be ſold by

ROBERT WILSON,

At his ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, the 2d door below Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A NEAT Aſſortment of Spring Goods, amongſt which are tape, ſtriped, ſpotted and flowered bordered handkerchiefs, ⅞, 5-qr. and 6-qr. wide plain, ſpotted, ſtriped and flowered lawns, thread and ſilk gauzes, white and coloured threads, bed ticks, ozenbrigs, &c. &c. ¶

Philadelphia, May 16, 1774.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of JOHN LORT, late of this City, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, in order to be adjuſted; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment to JOHN LORT, junior, and WILLIAM LEWIS, Adminiſtrat. ¶

THIS is to give notice, that the partnerſhip of KIDD and SPENCER is diſſolved; all perſons that have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid KIDD and SPENCER, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid; and all perſons that are indebted to ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances immediately to JOSEPH SPENCER, who continues ſelling in the ſame place, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, wholeſale and retail, lamp and tanners oil, Weſt-India and Philadelphia rum, Jamaica ſpirits; Liſbon, Mountain, and Teneriffe wines; Holland and Lancaſter gin; brandy, by the gallon or caſe; raiſins and currants; tar; all kinds of dye ſtuff, beſt French and Carolina indigo, red and logwood, copperas, allom, madder, loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars, fine and coarſe ſalt, Weſton and Philadelphia ſnuff; tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, alſpice, cotton, and a few boxes of lemmons, &c. &c. *May* 16, 1774. ¶

Fifth-Month 20, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 11th inſtant, a black MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, paces and trots, ſuppoſed to be 4 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. THOMAS SCHOLFIELD. ¶

CAME to Greenwich Point Ferry, oppoſite Glouceſter, on the 10th of this inſtant May, a black HORSE, ſhod before, about 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, four ſaddle ſpots on his near ſide, and five on the other ſide, and a ſmall ſore, the off hind foot white. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶

June 29, 1774. NUMB. 2375.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

BOSTON, June 16.

We have juſt received the following from Salem.

In COUNCIL June 9, 1774.

ORDERED,

THAT Jeremiah Powell, William Sever, and Jedediah Preble, Eſquires, be a Committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor with the following Addreſs, in Anſwer to his Speech at the opening of the preſent General Court. THOMAS FLUCKER, Secretary.

To his Excellency THOMAS GAGE, *Eſquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, &c. &c.*

The ADDRESS of the COUNCIL of the ſaid Province.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

YOUR Speech to the two Houſes at the opening of this ſeſſion has been duly conſidered by this Board.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint you to the government of this province, we take this opportunity to wait on you with our congratulations on that occaſion.

Your Excellency has arrived at a juncture when the harmony between Great-Britain and the colonies is greatly interrupted, whereby your ſtation, though elevated, muſt needs be rendered leſs agreeable to you than it would have been: But if you ſhould be the happy inſtrument of reſtoring in any meaſure that harmony, and of extricating the province from their preſent embarraſſments, you will doubtleſs conſider theſe happy effects as more than a compenſation for any inconveniences, ariſing to you from the peculiar circumſtances of the times. His Majeſty's faithful Council will, on all occaſions, cheerfully co-operate with your Excellency in every attempt for accompliſhing thoſe deſirable ends.

We wiſh your Excellency every felicity; the greateſt of a political nature, both to yourſelf and the province is, that your adminiſtration, in the principles and general conduct of it, may be a happy contraſt to that of your two immediate predeceſſors.—It is irkſome to us to cenſure any one, but we are conſtrained to ſay there is the greateſt reaſon to apprehend, that from their machinations (both in concert and apart) are derived the origin and progreſs of the diſunion between Britain and the colonies, and the preſent diſtreſſed ſtate of this province—a province, to which the latter of them, in an eſpecial manner, owed his beſt ſervices, and whoſe liberties and rights he was under every obligation of duty and gratitude to ſupport.

The inhabitants of this province claim no more than the rights of Engliſhmen, without diminution or "abridgment." Theſe as it is our indiſpenſible duty, ſo it ſhall be our conſtant endeavour to maintain to the utmoſt of our power, in perfect conſiſtence however with the trueſt loyalty to the Crown; the juſt prerogatives of which your Excellency will ever find this Board zealous to ſupport.

Permit us, Sir, on this occaſion, to expreſs the firmeſt confidence that, under their preſent grievances, the people of this province will not in vain look to your Excellency for your paternal aid and aſſiſtance; and, as the great end of government is the good of the people, that your experience and abilities will be applied to attain that end; the ſteady purſuit of which, at the ſame time it inſures their confidence and eſteem, will be a ſource of the trueſt enjoyment, ſelf-approbation.

We thank your Excellency for the aſſurance you have given, "that you ſhall with pleaſure concur with the two Houſes, to the utmoſt of your power, in all matters that tend to the welfare and proſperity of the province;" and your Excellency may be aſſured, that we ſhall contribute every thing on our part to promote meaſures of ſo ſalutary a tendency.

June 14, 1774.

The Committee appointed to preſent the foregoing addreſs, waited on his Excellency therewith yeſterday, and read as far as that part which reflects on the adminiſtration of his Excellency's two immediate predeceſſors, when he deſired the Chairman not to proceed any further, and that he would aſſign his reaſons for refuſing to receive it, in a meſſage to the Council, and on the ſame day ſent by the Secretary the following meſſage:

Gentlemen of the Council,

I CANNOT receive an addreſs which contains indecent reflections on my predeceſſors, who have been tried and honourably acquitted by the Lords of the Privy Council, and their conduct approved by the King.

I conſider this addreſs as an inſult upon his Majeſty, and the Lords of his Privy Council, and an affront to myſelf.

T. GAGE.

We this moment learn, that the honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, whilſt employed in chooſing gentlemen to repreſent them in the general congreſs, was diſſolved by his Excellency Governor Gage, before they could finiſh that buſineſs.

Yeſterday there was a meeting of the mechanics of this town at Faneuil-Hall, when ſeveral matters were offered for their conſideration, reſpecting making payment for the Tea; nothing being determined upon, the meeting was diſſolved.———There is to be a general meeting of the inhabitants to-morrow.

Extract of a Letter from Connecticut, dated June 9.

"Our Aſſembly have recommended a Congreſs of all the Colonies, and appointed Commiſſioners to attend it."

We learn from divers parts of the country, that the People in general, having become quite impatient by not hearing a Non-Importation Agreement has yet been come into by the Merchants, are now taking the good work into their own hands, and have and are ſolemnly engaging not to purchaſe any goods imported from Great-Britain, or to trade with thoſe who do import or purchaſe ſuch goods.—This is the moſt effectual method that the wit of man can deviſe, to counterwork the deſigns of our enemies, and to effect the ſalvation of this diſtreſſed and much injured people.

Moſt of the ſtores on the Long-Wharff are now ſhut up; hundreds of the poor are out of employ, and many who lived genteelly will ſoon be reduced to the *Laſt Shilling*. Yet under theſe unhappy circumſtances, people in general have that fortitude which did honour to the ancient Romans. "*Undaunted by Tyrants, we'll die or be free.*"

A Politico-Mercantile Congreſs ſeems now to be the voice of all the Colonies from Nova-Scotia to Georgia; and New-York the place of meeting propoſed by private letters: However, our generous brethren of that metropolis are pleaſed to compliment Boſton with the appointment both of time and place; which invitation will undoubtedly be accepted with grateful alacrity. Certainly the beſieged inhabitants of this town can have no temptation to looſe a moment on this occaſion!

It is incredible to believe to what a pitch of *Bravery* and *Heroiſm* the Engliſh nation has arrived:—They have the courage and unparalleled fortitude to croſs the Atlantic, and fight their own *unarmed Engliſh Subjects*, who are no ways diſpoſed to hoſtilities, nor inclined to ſurrender their Liberties to the mercies of an *abandoned Miniſter*. But France and Spain are ſuffered to inſult the nominal honours of the Britiſh nation with impunity.

An honeſt FRIEND lately arrived in a ſhort paſſage from England, diſcovering much acquaintance with the ſtate of that kingdom, was aſked his opinion of the preſent troubles between Great-Britain and America; and anſwered, if you ſtand firmly together you will gain your point, otherwiſe you will altogether be ruined and enſlaved. Three quarters of England are in your favour, and if you exert yourſelves as you ought, they will aſſuredly take your part.

One was enveighing bitterly againſt Lord North, in preſence of a gentleman, whoſe means of information was better than common, and was told by him, that from any change of oſtenſible Miniſters little was to be hoped in favour of the rights of the people.

From theſe advices it is plain Americans are, under GOD, to ſeek redreſs in their own virtue, courage and unanimity; of which, through the ſmiles of Heaven, there is now a fair proſpect throughout the colonies.

Thurſday laſt arrived in King-Road, and on Saturday came up into this harbour, three tranſports from Portſmouth, having on board his Majeſty's 4th regiment: Monday the Veſſels hauled to the Long-Wharff, and Tueſday morning the troops landed, and marched into the Common.—Same day the other tranſports, which arrived here ſome time ſince with the 43d regiment on board, hauled to the Long-Wharff alſo, and yeſterday the ſaid regiment landed, and marched into the Common likewiſe, where both are now encamped.

The 5th and 38th regiments from Ireland are daily expected; when they arrive, they are to encamp in the Common with the 4th and 43d.

On the 17th of laſt month a very awful ſhock of an Earthquake was felt at Cape-Nichola-Mole.

SALEM, JUNE 14.

Laſt Saturday the following Addreſs was preſented to his Excellency the Governor.

To his Excellency THOMAS GAGE, *Eſquire, Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, and Lieut. General of his Majeſty's forces.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, Merchants and others, inhabitants of the ancient town of Salem, beg leave to approach your Excellency with our moſt reſpectful congratulations on your arrival in this place.

We are deeply ſenſible of his Majeſty's paternal care and affection to this province, in the appointment of a perſon of your Excellency's experience, wiſdom and moderation, in theſe troubleſome and difficult times.

We rejoice that this town is graciouſly diſtinguiſhed for that ſpirit, loyalty and reverence for the laws, which is equally our glory and happineſs.

From that public ſpirit, and warm zeal to promote the general happineſs of men, which mark the great and good, we are led to hope, under your Excellency's adminiſtration, for every thing that may promote the peace, proſperity and real welfare, of this province.

We beg leave to commend to your Excellency's patronage the trade and commerce of this place, which, from a full protection of the liberties, perſons and properties of individuals, cannot but flouriſh.

And we aſſure your Excellency we will make it our conſtant endeavours, by peace, good order and a regard for the laws, as far as in us lies, to render your ſtation and reſidence eaſy and happy.

[This addreſs was ſigned by 48 perſons.]

To which his EXCELLENCY *was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.*

GENTLEMEN,

I Thank you for this very kind addreſs, and your obliging congratulations on my arrival at this place; the favourable ſentiments you are pleaſed to entertain of me are extremely flattering, and merit my warmeſt acknowledgments.

I doubt not that you will continue to cheriſh that ſpirit of loyalty and reverence to the laws, that has diſtinguiſhed the ancient town of Salem. And no attention or protection ſhall be wanting, on my part, to encourage ſuch laudable ſentiments, which cannot fail to increaſe your trade and commerce, and render you a happy and flouriſhing people.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 23.

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL.

MR. HOLT,

IT was with great ſatisfaction that I ſome time ſince read a copy of the letter, wrote by our reſpectable Committee of Fifty-one, to the Committee of the town of Boſton.—The moderation, ſpirit and prudence, conſpicuous throughout the whole of it, reflect honour upon the Committee, and render it highly expedient that the inhabitants of this city and country ſhould be acquainted with its contents. I have long waited for its publication, but finding no probability of its coming out, I think it of ſo much importance that the public ſhould know what has been ſo ſenſibly done for them, that I muſt requeſt you would give it a place in your next paper. The following is an exact copy of it. I hope no improper conſiderations will induce you to ſuppreſs ſentiments, which I have a right to publiſh, and in which every citizen, who wiſhes well to the cauſe of America muſt feel himſelf intereſted. *A Citizen, and no Member of the Committee.*

GENTLEMEN, *New-York, May* 23, 1774.

THE alarming meaſures of the Britiſh Parliament, relative to your ancient and reſpectable town, which has ſo long been the ſeat of freedom, fills the inhabitants of this city with inexpreſſible concern. As a ſiſter colony, ſuffering in the defence of the rights of America, *we conſider your injuries as a common cauſe*, to the redreſs of which it is equally our *duty* and our *intereſt* to contribute. But what ought to be done in a ſituation ſo truly critical, while it employs the anxious thoughts of every generous mind, is very hard to be determined. Our citizens have thought it neceſſary to appoint a large Committee, conſiſting of Fifty-one Perſons, to correſpond with our ſiſter colonies in this and every other matter of public moment; and at ten o'clock this forenoon we were firſt aſſembled. Your letter, encloſing the vote of the town of Boſton, and the letter of your Committee of Correſpondence, were immediately taken into conſideration. While we think you juſtly entitled to the thanks of your ſiſter colonies, for aſking their advice on a caſe of ſuch extenſive conſequences, we lament our inability to relieve your anxiety by a deciſive opinion. *The cauſe is general, and concerns a whole continent, who are equally intereſted with you and us*; and we foreſee that no remedy can be of avail, unleſs it proceeds from the *joint act and approbation of all*: From a virtuous and ſpirited union much may be expected, while the feeble efforts of a few will only be attended with miſchief and diſappointment to themſelves, and triumph to the adverſaries of our liberty—Upon theſe reaſons we conclude that a Congreſs of Deputies, from the colonies in general, is of the utmoſt moment; that it ought to be aſſembled without delay, and ſome unanimous reſolutions formed in this fatal emergency, not only reſpecting *your* deplorable circumſtances, but for the ſecurity of our *common rights*. Such being our ſentiments, it muſt be premature to pronounce any judgment on the expedient which you have ſuggeſted. We beg, however, that you will do us the juſtice to believe, that we ſhall continue to act with a firm and becoming regard to *American freedom*, and to co-operate with our ſiſter colonies in every meaſure, which ſhall be thought ſalutary and conducive to the public good.

We have nothing to add, but that we ſincerely condole with you in your unexampled diſtreſſes, and to requeſt your ſpeedy opinion of the propoſed Congreſs, that if it ſhould meet with your approbation, we may exert our utmoſt endeavours to carry it into execution.

By order of the Committee of Correſpondence,

ISAAC LOW, Chairman.

To the Committee of Correſpondence for the town of Boſton.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 17.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, was this day pleaſed to order writs to iſſue for the election of a new Aſſembly; which, we hear, is to meet as ſpeedily as may be.

On Monday evening laſt an expreſs arrived in this city from Hampſhire, with letters from Col. Abraham Hite, reſiding there, to his Excellency our Governor, which give us freſh aſſurances of the determimed reſolution of the Indians to declare war againſt us. It would be needleſs to expatiate with reſpect to the diſtreſſes of the inhabitants in many of the back parts of this colony, as their ſituation muſt be ſufficiently obvious to every one, who has attended to the many late accounts of the barbarity of the Indians towards them.--Colonel Hite reports, that he has received intelligence from Cheet River, upon which he can depend, that on the 4th inſtant, ſome people going to or by the houſe of one William Speir, they diſcovered him, his wife, and four children, murdered and ſcalped, with a broad axe ſticking in the man's breaſt, and his wife lying on her back entirely naked. At another place they found a man's coat, with a number of bullet holes in it, and a child murdered cloſe by the ſame. The cattle they have likewiſe killed. In ſhort, the outrages committed by theſe barbarians are hardly credible; and, we are told, that ſcarce a day happens but ſome cruelty or other is committed. Colonel Hite declares, that although he reſided there during the two laſt wars, he never ſaw a greater conſternation and diſtreſs among the people than is at this time.

On Saturday, the 21ſt of May, was found, on the Buffaloe Ridge road, about 5 miles above the mouth of Tye river, in Amherſt county, the body of an elderly man, who appeared to have been murdered ſome days before; his head had been violently beat (probably with a club) and his body removed ſome diſtance from the road, and nearly covered with ſtones. He was dreſſed in a dark grey coat, with black cuffs and buttons, black velvet waiſtcoat and breeches, and jackboots. There is reaſon to believe he was a diſſenting clergyman, as the jury found in his pockets ſome printed and manuſcript ſermons, and ſome memorandums, in one of which was wrote, "the Reverend Jacob Peoples," which is ſuppoſed to have been his name, and is ſaid to have been an inhabitant of the back parts of Pennſylvania. They alſo found about 30s. in ſilver, with ſome other things, and a note of directions for the road; from which it appeared he was travelling into Auguſta, by Rockfiſh Gap. The murderer has not yet been heard of.

By Yeſterday's Northern Poſt we have the following Advices, viz.

BOSTON, June 20.

The late Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this province, having finiſhed all the ordinary public buſineſs of importance that had been before them, on Friday laſt came into the following reſolutions, preſent 129 members, and only 12 diſſentients, viz.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 17, 1774.

THIS Houſe having duly conſidered, and being deeply affected with the unhappy differences which have long ſubſiſted, and are increaſing, between Great-Britain and the American Colonies, do RESOLVE, That a meeting of Committees from the ſeveral Colonies on this continent is highly expedient and neceſſary, to conſult upon the preſent ſtate of the Colonies, and the miſeries to which they are, and muſt be reduced, by the operation of certain acts of Parliament reſpecting America; and to deliberate and determine upon wiſe and proper meaſures to be by them recommended to all the Colonies, for the recovery and eſtabliſhment of their juſt rights and liberties, civil and religious, and the reſtoration of union and harmony between Great-Britain and the Colonies, moſt ardently deſired by all good men.

Therefore Reſolved, That the Hon. *James Bowdoin*, Eſq; the Hon. *Thomas Cuſhing*, Eſq; Mr. *Samuel Adams*, *John Adams*, and *Robert Treat Paine*, Eſquires, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee on the part of this province, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, any three of whom to be a quorum, to meet ſuch Committees or Delegates from the other Colonies, as have been or may be appointed, either by their reſpective Houſes of Burgeſſes or Repreſentatives, or by convention, or by the Committees of Correſpondence appointed by the reſpective Houſes of Aſſembly, to meet in the city of Philadelphia, or any other place that ſhall be judged moſt ſuitable by the Committee, on the firſt day of September next; and that the Speaker of the Houſe be directed, in a letter to the Speakers of the Houſes of Burgeſſes or Repreſentatives in the ſeveral Colonies, to inform them of the ſubſtance of theſe reſolves.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 17, 1774.

WHEREAS this Houſe, taking into conſideration the many diſtreſſes and difficulties to which the American Colonies, and this province in particular, are and muſt be reduced by the operation of certain late acts of Parliament, have determined that it is highly expedient that a Committee ſhould be appointed to meet, as ſoon as may be, the Committees that are or ſhall be appointed by the ſeveral Colonies on this continent, to conſult together upon the preſent ſtate of the Colonies, and to deliberate and determine upon wiſe and proper meaſures, to be by them recommended to all the Colonies for the recovery and eſtabliſhment of their juſt rights and liberties, civil and religious, and the reſtoration of that union and harmony between Great-Britain and the Colonies, moſt ardently deſired by all good men. And the Hon. *James Bowdoin*, Eſq; the Hon. *Thomas Cuſhing*, Eſq; Mr. *Samuel Adams*, *John Adams*, and *Robert Treat Paine*, Eſquires, are appointed a Committee on the part of this province, for the purpoſes aforeſaid; any three of whom to be a quorum, to meet ſuch Committees or Delegates from the other Colonies, as have been or may be appointed, either by their reſpective Houſes of Burgeſſes or Repreſentatives, or by convention, or by Committees of Correſpondence appointed by the reſpective Houſes of Aſſembly, to meet in the city of Philadelphia, or any other place that ſhall be judged moſt ſuitable by the joint Committees, on the firſt day of September next. And whereas this Houſe did reſolve, That there be paid to ſaid Committee, out of the public treaſury, the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, to enable them to diſcharge the important truſt to which they are appointed; they upon their return to be accountable for the ſame. And ſaid reſolve was ſent up to the honourable Board for their concurrence, who accordingly concurred in the reſolve of the Houſe, but his Excellency the Governor declined his conſent to the ſame.—Wherefore this Houſe would recommend, and they do accordingly hereby recommend to the ſeveral towns and diſtricts within this province, that each town and diſtrict raiſe, collect and pay, to the Hon. *Thomas Cuſhing*, Eſq; of Boſton, the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS by the fifteenth day of Auguſt next, agreeable to a liſt herewith exhibited,* being each town and diſtrict's proportion of ſaid ſum, according to the laſt province tax, to enable them to diſcharge the important truſt to which they are appointed; they upon their return to be accountable for the ſame.

* *The liſt will be ſent to the Selectmen of ſaid towns and diſtricts.*

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 17, 1774.

WHEREAS the towns of Boſton and Charleſtown are at this time ſuffering under the hand of power, by the ſhutting up the harbour by an armed force, which, in the opinion of this houſe, is an invaſion of the ſaid towns, evidently deſigned to compel the inhabitants thereof to a ſubmiſſion to taxes, impoſed upon them without their conſent: And whereas it appears to this houſe that this attack upon the ſaid towns, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, is an attack made upon this whole province and continent, which threatens the total deſtruction of the liberties of all Britiſh America:

It is therefore RESOLVED, as the clear opinion of this Houſe, that the inhabitants of the ſaid towns ought to be relieved; and this Houſe do recommend to all, and more eſpecially to the inhabitants of this province, to afford them ſpeedy and conſtant relief, in ſuch way and manner as ſhall be moſt ſuitable to their circumſtances, till the ſenſe and advice of our Siſter Colonies ſhall be known: In full confidence that they will exhibit examples of patience, fortitude and perſeverance, while they are thus called to endure this oppreſſion, for the preſervation of the liberties of their country.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 17, 1774.

WHEREAS this and his Majeſty's other Colonies, in North-America, have long been ſtruggling under the heavy hand of power, and our dutiful petitions for the redreſs of our intollerable grievances have not only been diſregarded and frowned upon, but the deſign totally to alter the free conſtitution of civil government in Britiſh America, and eſtabliſh arbitrary governments, and reduce the inhabitants to ſlavery, appears more and more to be fixed and determined. It is therefore ſtrongly recommended by this Houſe to the inhabitants of the province, that they renounce altogether the conſumption of India teas, and as far as in them lies diſcontinue the uſe of all goods and manufactures whatever, that ſhall be imported from the Eaſt-Indies and Great-Britain, until the public grievances of America ſhall be radically and totally redreſſed. And it is alſo further recommended to all, that they give all poſſible encouragement to the manufacturers of America. And it is moreover ſtrongly recommended to the inhabitants aforeſaid, that they uſe their utmoſt endeavours to ſuppreſs Pedlars and Petty Chapmen (who are of late become a very great nuiſance) by putting in execution the good and wholeſome laws of this province for that purpoſe.

On Saturday laſt the following Addreſs from the Merchants and Freeholders of the Town of Salem, was preſented to his Excellency Governor GAGE, *viz.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, who are Merchants and Freeholders in the Town of Salem, beg leave to preſent you our dutiful reſpects on your appointment to the government of this province. The univerſal tribute of thanks and applauſe paid you, for the wiſdom, mildneſs and exact regularity of your conduct in another command, cannot fail to excite the moſt juſt expectations, that this Province will enjoy the happy fruits of your benignity.

We are deeply affected with a ſenſe of our public calamities: But the miſeries that are now rapidly haſtening on our brethren in the capital of the province greatly excite our commiſeration; and we hope your Excellency will uſe your endeavours to prevent a further accumulation of evils on that already ſorely diſtreſſed people.

By ſhutting up the port of Boſton, ſome imagine that the courſe of trade might be turned hither, and to our benefit; but nature, in the formation of our harbour, forbids our becoming rivals in commerce with that convenient mart. And were it otherwiſe, we muſt be dead to every idea of juſtice—loſt to all feelings of humanity—could we indulge one thought to ſeize on wealth, and raiſe our fortunes on the ruin of our ſuffering neighbours. But ſo far from receiving a benefit, we are greatly injured by the ſhutting up the harbour of Boſton, as it deprives us of a market for much the largeſt part of our Weſt-India imports; and there is not a town in the province but will feel the ill effects of it. Permit us, then, Sir, to apply to your clemency and juſtice to afford us every alleviation in your power, and to procure for us every poſſible relief from this extenſive miſchief.

We account it the greateſt unhappineſs that this province, which has ever been foremoſt in loyalty to the Kings of Britain—in its efforts to defend their territories and enlarge their dominions—ſhould be the firſt to feel our Sovereign's ſevereſt diſpleaſure. Our Fathers fled from oppreſſion, braved every danger, and here began a ſettlement on bare creation. Almoſt incredible are the fatigues and difficulties they encountered to ſubdue a dreary wilderneſs, filled with ſavage beaſts, and yet more ſavage men: But by their invincible reſolution they roſe ſuperior to them all, and by their aſtoniſhing efforts greatly facilitated the ſettlement of the other Britiſh Colonies in America. Yet, Sir, we ſpeak it with grief, the ſons are checked and diſhonoured for exhibiting proofs of their inheriting ſome portion of that ſpirit, which in their Fathers produced ſuch aſtoniſhing effects.

A happy union with Great-Britain is the wiſh of the Colonies. 'Tis their unſpeakable grief that it has in any degree been interrupted. We earneſtly deſire to repair the breach. We ardently pray that harmony may be reſtored; and for theſe ends every meaſure, compatible with the dignity and ſafety of Britiſh ſubjects, we ſhall gladly adopt.

We aſſure your Excellency, we ſhall make it our conſtant endeavour to preſerve the peace, and promote the welfare of the province; and hereby we ſhall beſt advance the intereſt of our Sovereign.

In theſe times the Adminiſtration of government muſt be peculiarly arduous and difficult; but your's we wiſh may be as eaſy as the nature of things will poſſibly admit, and the event happy, and that your public labours may be crowned with the nobleſt reward—the voluntary diſintereſted applauſe of a whole free people.

[This addreſs was ſigned by 125 perſons.]

To which his EXCELLENCY *was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.*

GENTLEMEN,

I Thank you for the obliging expreſſions towards me, contained in your addreſs, and be aſſured, it will always afford me ſingular pleaſure to be of uſe to the inhabitants of this town, or any individuals in the province.

I feel, as well as you, the inconveniences that the inhabitants muſt ſuffer from ſhutting up the port of Boſton, and ſhould be glad they would co-operate with my endeavours to extricate themſelves from them; but without their aſſiſtance, I can take no ſtep towards their relief. I am ſorry that the people of that capital ſhould have given ſuch repeated provocation to the King and the Britiſh nation, as to force them to take the preſent meaſures, in ſupport of their authority. Great-Britain is equally deſirous as yourſelves of a happy union with this, as well as every other Colony, and inheriting the ſpirit of her anceſtors, finds it neceſſary to ſupport her rights, as the ſupreme head of her extended empire. She ſtrives not to check that ſpirit, which you ſay you inherit from your fathers, but to inculcate that due obedience to the King in his Parliament, which your fathers acknowledged.

Salem, June 18, 1774.

Laſt Friday his Excellency the Governor having directed the Secretary to acquaint the two Houſes, that it was his pleaſure the General Aſſembly ſhould be diſſolved, and to declare the ſame diſſolved accordingly, the Secretary went to the Court-houſe, and finding the door of the Repreſentatives chamber locked, directed the meſſenger to go in and acquaint the Speaker, that the Secretary had a meſſage from his Excellency to the Honourable Houſe, and deſired he might be admitted to deliver it: The meſſenger returned, and ſaid he had acquainted the Speaker therewith, who mentioned it to the Houſe, and their orders were to keep the door faſt:—Whereupon the following proclamation was publiſhed on the ſtairs leading to the Repreſentatives chamber, in preſence of ſeveral members of the Houſe, and a great number of other perſons, and immediately after in Council.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.
By the GOVERNOR.
A PROCLAMATION
For diſſolving the GENERAL COURT.

WHEREAS the proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in the preſent Seſſion of the General Court, make it neceſſary, for his Majeſty's ſervice, that the ſaid General Court ſhould be diſſolved.

I have therefore thought fit to diſſolve the ſaid General Court, and the ſame is hereby diſſolved accordingly, and the members thereof are diſcharged from any further Attendance.

GIVEN under my hand, at Salem, the 17th day of June, 1774, in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign.

T. GAGE.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS FLUCKER, Secretary,

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The following is ſaid to be a true liſt of the names of Eleven of the Gentlemen, who voted AGAINST a Congreſs; the remaining one is at preſent uncertain.——Col. Wortington, Col. Murray, Col. Jones, Major Ingerſol, David Thatcher, Eſq; Abijah White, Eſq; Col. Bacon, Col. Day, Capt. Hayward of Eaſton, Mr. Samuel Field, and Barnabas Freeman.

At a legal and very full meeting of the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the town of Boſton, by adjournment, at Faneuil-Hall, June 17, 1774.

The Honourable JOHN ADAMS, *Eſq; Moderator.*

UPON a motion made, the town again entered into the conſideration of that Article in the warrant, viz. "To conſider and determine what meaſures are proper to be taken upon the preſent exigency of our public affairs, more eſpecially relative to the late edict of a Britiſh Parliament, for blocking up the harbour of Boſton, and annihilating the trade of this town;" and after very ſerious debates thereon,

VOTED (with only one diſſentient) That the Committee of Correſpondence be enjoined forthwith to write to all the other Colonies, acquainting them that we are not idle; that we are deliberating upon the ſteps to be taken on the preſent exigencies of our public affairs; that our brethren, the landed intereſt of this province, with an unexampled ſpirit and unanimity, are entering into a non-conſumption agreement; and that we are waiting with anxious expectation for the reſult of a continental Congreſs, whoſe meeting we impatiently deſire, in whoſe wiſdom and firmneſs we can confide, and in whoſe Determinations we ſhall cheerfully acquieſce.

Agreeable to order, the Committee of Correſpondence laid before the town ſuch letters as they had received, in anſwer to the Circular Letters wrote by them to the ſeveral Colonies, and alſo the ſea-port towns in this province, ſince the reception of the Boſton Port-Bill; and the ſame being publicly read,

VOTED, unanimouſly, That our warmeſt thanks be tranſmitted to our brethren on the continent, for that humanity, ſympathy and affection, with which they have been inſpired, and which they have expreſſed towards this diſtreſſed town at this important ſeaſon.

VOTED, unanimouſly, That the thanks of this town be, and hereby are, given to the Committee of Correſpondence, for their faithfulneſs, in the diſcharge of their truſt, and that they be deſired to continue their vigilance and activity in that ſervice.

Whereas the overſeers of the poor in the town of Boſton are a body politic, by law conſtituted for the reception and diſtribution of charitable donations, for the uſe of the poor of ſaid town,

VOTED, That all grants and donations to this town and the poor thereof, at this diſtreſſing ſeaſon, be paid and delivered into the hands of the Overſeers, and by them appropriated and diſtributed, in concert with the Committee lately appointed by this town, for the conſideration of ways and means of employing the poor.

VOTED, That the Town-Clerk be directed to publiſh the proceedings of this meeting in the ſeveral News-papers.

The meeting was then adjourned to Monday the 27th inſtant.

Atteſt. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

The late Town-meeting was as full and reſpectable as ever was known—there unanimity and firmneſs was never exceeded; not one, tho' often called upon, had any thing to offer in favour of paying for the tea in compliance with the Boſton Port Bill; all appeared diſpoſed to ſtand the utmoſt efforts of tyranny, rather than make a free ſurrender of the rights of America.—The ſpeeches made on the ſtate of American affairs would do honour to any Aſſembly.

NEWPORT, June 20.

Laſt Monday the General Aſſembly of this Colony met at the Court-Houſe in this town, and on Wedneſday both Houſes came into the following RESOLVES, which paſſed unanimouſly, except one, to which there were only two or three diſſentients.

THIS Aſſembly taking into the moſt ſerious conſideration ſeveral acts of the Britiſh Parliament, for levying taxes upon his Majeſty's ſubjects in America, without their conſent, and particularly an act lately paſſed for blocking up the port of Boſton, which act, even upon the ſuppoſition that the people of Boſton had juſtly deſerved puniſhment, is ſcarcely to be paralleled in hiſtory, for the ſeverity of the vengeance executed upon them; and alſo conſidering to what a deplorable ſtate this and all the other Colonies are reduced, when, by an act of Parliament, in which the ſubjects in America have not a ſingle voice, and without being heard, they may be diveſted of property, and deprived of liberty, do, upon mature deliberation, RESOLVE,

1. That it is the opinion of this Aſſembly, that a firm and inviolable union of all the Colonies, in councils and meaſures, is abſolutely neceſſary for the preſervation of their rights and liberties; and that, for that purpoſe, a committee of repreſentatives from all the Colonies ought to be holden, in ſome ſuitable place, as ſoon as may be, in order to conſult upon proper meaſures to obtain a repeal of the ſaid acts, and to eſtabliſh the rights and liberties of the Colonies upon a juſt and ſolid foundation.

2. That the honourable Stephen Hopkins, and the honourable Samuel Ward, Eſquires, be, and they are hereby appointed by this Aſſembly, to repreſent the people of this colony, in a general Congreſs of repreſentatives from the other Colonies, at ſuch time and place, as ſhall be agreed upon by the major part of the committees appointed, or to be appointed, by the Colonies in general.

3. That they conſult and adviſe with the repreſentatives of the other Colonies, who ſhall meet in ſuch Congreſs, upon a loyal and dutiful Petition and Remonſtrance, to be preſented to his Majeſty, as the united voice of his faithful ſubjects in America, ſetting forth the grievances they labour under, and praying his gracious interpoſition for their relief: And that in caſe a major part of the repreſentatives of all the Colonies ſhall agree upon ſuch petition and remonſtrance, they be empowered to ſign the ſame in behalf of this Colony.

4. That they alſo conſult and adviſe upon all ſuch reaſonable and lawful meaſures, as may be expedient for the Colonies, in an united manner, to purſue, in order to procure a redreſs of their grievances, and to aſcertain and eſtabliſh their rights and liberties.

5. That they alſo endeavour to procure a regular annual convention of repreſentatives from all the Colonies, to conſider of proper means for the preſervation of the rights and liberties of the Colonies.

6. That the Speaker of the Lower Houſe tranſmit, as ſoon as may be, copies of theſe reſolutions to the preſent or late Speakers of the reſpective houſes of repreſentatives of all the Britiſh Colonies upon the continent.

The Hon. General Aſſembly of this Colony at their ſeſſion laſt week, taking into conſideration the diſtreſſed ſtate of the people of Boſton in particular, of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay in general, and the evils which all the Britiſh Colonies in North America are threatened with, ordered Thurſday the 30th of this month to be obſerved as a day of faſting, humiliation and prayer, throughout the Colony: And alſo reſolved that they have the moſt tender commiſeration for the poor of Boſton, and will, at a future ſeſſion, cheerfully contribute toward their ſupport, as their neceſſities may require, and the abilities of the Colony will afford.—They adjourned to the fourth Monday in Auguſt.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

We hear his Honour the GOVERNOR has ordered writs to be iſſued, ſummoning the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this province to meet on Monday, the 18th of July, on the preſent ſtate of Indian affairs.

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, dated June 14.

"The inhabitants are much alarmed at the arbitrary proceedings of the Britiſh Miniſtry, and our Committee have met, in conſequence of the letters received from the Northern Colonies, and are reſolved to co-operate with them, in any prudent meaſure, which may be thought likely to remedy the grievance; I believe whatever New-York and your city may conclude on (we place ſo much confidence in your moderation and firmneſs) our town will readily join in with.—Our Tea remains here entirely unmoleſted; if the duty is not taken off the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, we ſhall probably have orders to ſend it home, which muſt be a mortifying circumſtance, as well to my Lord North, as to the India Company.—We value ourſelves much on having given our Siſter Colonies ſo ſtriking an inſtance of our virtue, and oppoſition to miniſterial ſchemes; if it is not ſent for ſoon, it will be good for nothing. I could wiſh the town of Boſton had taken this legal way of deſtroying theirs, as it is equally effectual; beſides giving a proof to all the world, that we are ſo much attached to the cauſe of liberty, that there are not even individuals among us, who would purchaſe the baneful herb."—

Extract of a Letter from Pittſburgh, June 6.

"Yeſterday two Indians arrived here, who bring the news that all the traders are ſet off from the Shawaneſe towns with all their peltry for this place; that the Shawaneſe have ſent ſix of their people, and two Delawares in their canoes, and that they will ſend a ſufficient number to eſcort thoſe who come by land, and we may, if this news is true, expect all the traders will be here in eight or ten days hence."

Extract of a Letter from Alexander M'Kee, Eſq; Agent for Indian affairs at Fort-Pitt, June 10.

"You muſt 'ere this be acquainted with the critical ſituation of this country;—the unhappy diſturbances which have lately aroſe between the Virginians and the natives, the event of which ſtill continues doubtful, whether matters will be brought to a general rupture or accommodation—Hoſtilities however have been committed on both ſides, but at preſent there ſeems to be a ceſſation—Some wiſe interpoſition of government is truly neceſſary, and would undoubtedly reſtore peace—without it, impoſſible, and thouſands of the inhabitants involved in miſery and diſtreſs; but to do the Indians juſtice, they have given great proofs of their pacific diſpoſition, and have acted with more moderation than thoſe who ought to have been more rational, a few Mingoes and Shawaneſe excepted, who have been long refractory—There are more effectual means of chaſtiſing them for their inſolence and perfidy, than by involving the defenceleſs country in a war, which there is too much reaſon to fear at this time will become general, and which muſt inevitably be the deſtruction of this country."

Extract of a Letter from Pittſburgh, June 13, 1774.

"I make no doubt but you have heard of the confuſion we are all in at this place, on account of the Indians killing the White-men near us; but we think there is no danger in this town yet, and we will ſoon have the town ſtockaded.

"This morning we received certain accounts from a place called Ten-mile-creek, above Red-ſtone, that they killed and ſcalped on Francis M'Clure, who formerly lived at Weilin-creek, down the river, and ſhot one Samuel Kinkade through the arm, but he got away."

Extract of a Letter from Annapolis.

"I have juſt time to inform you, that on Wedneſday the meeting of Deputies from the Committees of the different counties of this province began here; the firſt and ſecond days were ſpent in adjuſting certain terms of buſineſs, reading letters, &c. or rather, buſineſs was delayed, in expectation of hearing from your city, and of the proceedings of Saturday, which the friends of American liberty flattered themſelves would be ſpirited, and tend to remove the ſuſpicion entertained by many here of your ſupineneſs.——This day's poſt arriving, we immediately proceeded to expreſs our ſentiments of the ſituation of Boſton, and the ſeveral acts paſſed relative to the government of their province, and then conſidered what would be the moſt effectual means to procure ſpeedy relief to our ſuffering brethren of that town; many methods were propoſed, which occaſioned debates that laſted from ten o'clock in the morning till nine at night, when it was reſolved, that a general *non-importation from* and *non-exportation to Great-Britain* ſhould take place, after a day to be agreed on at the General Congreſs; preſent ninety-three Deputies."

Friday night, 11 o'clock, June 24, 1774."

Captain Hardy, from Liſbon, on the 8th inſt. in lat. 32, long. 53, ſpoke a brig, Capt. Black, from Boſton for Demarara, 15 days out, all well.

Early on Saturday morning, the 18th inſtant, died at Lancaſter, in the 43d year of her age, Mrs. ESTHER BARTON, wife of the Rev. Mr. THOMAS BARTON, of that place, and ſiſter to Mr. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, of Philadelphia.

It is not eaſy to do juſtice to the character of this amiable and excellent woman, without incurring the ſuſpicion of flattery among thoſe who did not know her. Bleſſed with a ſuperior underſtanding, a ſound judgment, and peculiar ſweetneſs of temper, ſhe always knew what was propriety of conduct on every occaſion, and how to be agreeable in every company. But ſhe conſidered it to be her higheſt honour, as it was her chief deſire, to *ſhine* in her own family, as a dutiful *wife* and tender *mother*; ſetting an example of virtue and œconomy to her children, and preferring the calm walk of domeſtic happineſs, to all thoſe fantaſtic and adventitious joys, in the purſuit of which too many waſte their precious time.

She bore, for many days, the greateſt bodily pain with exemplary patience and reſignation; and finding at laſt the time of her diſſolution at hand, ſhe took leave of her family with a chriſtian fortitude, imploring the bleſſing of heaven upon them, and a ſpeedy releaſe for herſelf, in full hope that ſhe was to exchange this tranſitory ſcene for a *better inheritance.*

On Sunday evening her remains were interred in the chancel of St. James's Church; her pall having been ſupported to the grave by ſix magiſtrates. All denominations of people ſeemed to follow as *mourners;* and at the head of theſe, as a true picture of diſtreſs and ſorrow, were a *bereaved huſband and eight weeping children.*—A pathetic diſcourſe, well ſuited to the occaſion, was delivered, by the Rev. Mr. HELMUTH, Miniſter of the German Lutheran Church in that place.

On Sunday morning laſt was preached, in the Baptiſt Church in this city, by the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM ROGERS, a ſermon ſuitable to the preſent ſituation of affairs, from 2 Samuel xxiv. 14.—"*Let us now fall into the hand of the Lord, for his mercies are great: and let us not fall into the hand of man.*"

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaſter, at the Court-Houſe in ſaid borough, on Wedneſday, the 15th day of June, 1774.

AGREED,

THAT to preſerve the conſtitutional rights of the inhabitants of America, it is incumbent on every colony to unite, and uſe the moſt effectual means to procure a repeal of the late acts of Parliament againſt the town of Boſton.

That the act of Parliament for blocking up the port and harbour of Boſton, is an invaſion of the rights of the inhabitants of the ſaid town, as ſubjects of the Crown of Great-Britain.

That it is the opinion of the inhabitants of this meeting, that the moſt proper and effectual means to be uſed to obtain a repeal of the ſaid act, will be to put an immediate ſtop to all imports and exports to and from Great-Britain, until the ſame act be repealed.

That the traders and inhabitants of this town will join and concur with the patriotic merchants, manufacturers, tradeſmen and freeholders of the city and county of Philadelphia, and other parts of the province, in an aſſociation or ſolemn agreement to this purpoſe, if the ſame ſhall be by them thought neceſſary.

That Edward Shippen, Eſq; George Roſs, Eſq; Jaſper Yeates, Eſq; Matthias Slough, Eſq; James Webb, Eſq; William Atlee, Eſq; William Henry, Eſq; Mr. Ludwick Lauman, Mr. William Bauſman, and Mr. Charles Hall, be a committee to correſpond with the general committee at Philadelphia.

That theſe ſentiments be immediately forwarded to the committee of correſpondence at Philadelphia.

Signed by order of the ſaid committee,
EBERHART MICHAEL, Clerk.

At a meeting of the Juſtices, the Gentlemen of the Bar, Grand-Jury, and principal inhabitants of the county of Northampton, held at Eaſton, on the 21ſt day of June inſt.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Eſq; in the Chair.

IT being conſidered, that it was neceſſary for all the counties of this province to join with their brethren of Philadelphia, in expreſſing their ſentiments upon the preſent intereſting occaſion, relative to the oppreſſive Acts of Parliament lately paſſed in Great-Britain, tending to deſtroy the liberties of North-America, it was unanimouſly reſolved as follows,

1. That the Act of Parliament for ſhutting up the port and harbour of Boſton is an act of the higheſt oppreſſion, and a violation of the liberties of America.

2. That as we conſider the inhabitants of the ſaid town as ſuffering in the common cauſe of American freedom, we will aſſiſt them to obtain redreſs by every legal act in our power.

3. That it is our opinion the moſt conſtitutional and effectual method for obtaining ſuch redreſs is, by having a general Congreſs of Committees, to be compoſed and choſen out of the members of the different Aſſemblies of each Colony.

4. That a Committee be formed in this county, conſiſting of Six Perſons, namely, William Edmunds, George Taylor, Lewis Gordon, John Okely, Peter Kachlein and Jacob Orndt, Eſquires, to correſpond with our brethren in Philadelphia, and the other counties of this province, and to co-operate with them in ſuch meaſures, as ſhall be judged moſt proper for the general good.

5. That the Committee be deſired to receive the ſubſcriptions of ſuch charitable perſons in this county, who ſhall incline to ſupport the diſtreſſed and ſuffering inhabitants of the town of Boſton;—and Reſolved, that it is the duty of every inhabitant of this county to contribute, according to his circumſtances, to relieve their ſuffering brethren: The monies raiſed by ſuch ſubſcription to be diſpoſed of for the uſe of the inhabitants of the ſaid town of Boſton, in ſuch way as the Committee ſhall think fit.

6. That William Edmunds, Eſq; the Repreſentative in Aſſembly for this county, be required by his brethren of the Committee of Correſpondence now appointed, to attend and meet the other Repreſentatives of Aſſembly of this province, in caſe the Speaker of the Houſe ſhall think proper to call them together upon this deeply intereſting and alarming occaſion; and that it is the opinion of his conſtituents here, that he do give his attendance accordingly.

[*For Debates in the Houſe of Commons, Extract from Dr.* RUSH's *Oration, &c. &c. ſee the* POSTSCRIPT.]

⁂ The Committee choſen on Saturday, the 18th of June, meet, by Appointment, on Monday next, at Four o'Clock PRECISELY, at the Carpenters Hall; at which Time and Place every Member is earneſtly deſired to give a punctual Attendance.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Brig John and Richard, D. Wilkinſon, from Barbados. Brig Globe, E. Bingley, and Snow Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Liſbon. Sloop Charming Nancy, J. Walkenſhaw, Jamaica. Schooner Molly, J. Reeſe, Madeira. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, S. Carolina. Sloop Henrietta, J. Carty, and Sloop Cyprus, J. Morris, Maryland. Schooner Lively, J. Welſh, Halifax. Brig Commerce, J. Nicholl, and Schooner Sally, T. Alberſon, N. York. Sloop George, R. Juſtice, Virginia. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia. Schooner Nancy, J. Lockhart, and Schooner Polly, J. Buck, N. Carolina.

OUTWARDS. Ship Nancy and Sukey, J. Robinſon, and Ship Molly, G. Johnſton, Cadiz. Brig Polly, W. Greenway, and Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia. Sloop Catherine, J. Huſton, Halifax. Brig Ramſey, G. Bayley, St. Vincents. Sloop Patty and Peggy, D. Ferguſon, New-York. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina.

CLEARED. Ship Sam, J. Burrows, to Liverpool. Sloop Adventure, J. Hutchins, and Schooner Two Brothers, B. Clarke, New-Providence. Sloop Peggy, J. Watſon, Sloop Charlotte, J. Erwin, and Ship Bella, T. Jones, Virginia. Sloop Suſanna, J. Chadwick, and Schooner Polly, J. Buck, N. Carolina. Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina. Brig Nancy, J. Kent, Dominica. Schooner Betſey, E. Rogers, and Schooner Delaware, R. Cook, Salem, N. E. Brig Chance, J. Craig, Grenades. Ship Nancy, C. Donavan, and Ship Clementina, P. Brown, Liſbon. Brig Broker, G. Giffin, and Brig Ann, J. Eve, Jamaica. Sloop Betſey, V. Whitman, R. Iſland. Schooner Hope, T. Forſter, Africa. Brig Samuel and Charles, T. Welſh, Barbados. Schooner Kingſton, S. Conyngham, Madeira. Sloop Polly, J. Atwood, Halifax. Sloop Peggy, J. Barry, Montſerrat. Sloop Betſey, J. Goodwin, Hiſpaniola.

⁂ *The Members of the Society* for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, *are deſired to attend their General Meeting, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Monday, the 4th of July, at the Sixth Hour.*

☞ The *Examiner*, altho' he conſiders the Connecticut Claim to the Weſtern Lands, and particularly to at leaſt one Third of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, as a Matter of the higheſt Importance, and which may in its Conſequences, if not ſpeedily ſettled, endanger the Peace of all theſe middle Colonies, yet he has determined to diſcontinue for a few Weeks the Publication of the *Six* remaining Numbers of that Paper; and if Mr. Trumbull thinks proper to wait for the Appearance of theſe Numbers before he begins his Reply, he may be aſſured that he ſhall meet with no Interruption till he has wholly finiſhed the ſame.

The Author of the Examiner hopes that his Reaſons for this Delay may be approved of. Matters of ſtill more general Importance now engroſs the Attention of all America. A *Congreſs* of Deputies from the different Colonies, and an *Unanimity* of Sentiments among them, in deviſing every Meaſure, conſiſtent with our Rights and Dignity as Freemen, for a Reconciliation and future Harmony with the Mother Country, muſt now be the ardent Wiſh of every good Man in America, and ought even to be the Wiſh of the Adminiſtration in Great-Britain itſelf.---Bleſſed are the Peace-makers; and whatever would defeat or retard this ſalutary Purpoſe ought to be diſcouraged by every true Friend to England, as well as of the Colonies.

City of Philadelphia, June 27, 1774.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Beſt FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.
MIDDLINGS, at *Eighteen and Six-pence to Nineteen Shillings*, per C.
RYE, at *Eleven Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.

White Bread	*lb.*	*oz.*	*Middl. Do.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*Rye Do.*	*lb.*	*oz.*
1d. loaf, is	0	6¾	1d. loaf, is	0	7¼	1d. loaf, is	0	10¼
2d. ditto,	0	13¼	2d. ditto,	0	14¾	2d. ditto	1	4½
4d. ditto,	1	10½	4d. ditto,	1	13½	4d. ditto	2	9
8d. ditto,	3	5	8d. ditto,	3	11	8d. ditto	5	2
12d. ditto,	4	15½	12d. ditto,	5	8½	12d. ditto	7	11

REED's PLANS
Of the LIBERTIES of PHILADELPHIA,

WITH a LIST of SUBSCRIBERS, and a BOOK of REFERENCES to each PLAN, to be ſold by *BENJAMIN DAVIES*, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. ¶

JOHN BAKER, DISTILLER,

TAKES this Method of informing his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has begun to diſtil at the Still-houſe, where Frederick Baker uſed to carry on ſaid Buſineſs, at the Corner of Third and Vine-ſtreets, where he makes Rum, and all Sorts of Cordials, as good as any made in the Province.---Gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon it, that he will make it his particular Study to merit their Favour and Eſteem. §

WILLIAM SEMPLE

HATH juſt imported from Glaſgow, via New-York, a neat aſſortment of ſilk gauzes, checks, brown hollands, lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, &c. &c. which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, at his ſtore, in Front-ſtreet.

Thoſe who are indebted to him beyond the uſual credit, are requeſted to diſcharge ſuch balances. *June* 29, 1774. 5 w.

WANTED,

A NEGROE BOY, of about 14 or 16 Years of Age, one that is fond of Horſes, and can wait upon a Gentleman. None but what can be well recommended need apply. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN, who underſtands BOOK and STORE-KEEPING, can be well recommended, and has no Objection to go into the Country. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 22d of June, 1774, from the ſubſcriber, living near Second-ſtreet Bridge, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JAMES QUIN, by trade a Taylor, 19 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, and a down look, wears his own black hair, ſpeaks low; had on and took with him, when he went away, a brown drilling coat, an old cloth-coloured broadcloth ditto, one white diaper waiſtcoat, a pair of ozenbrigs trowſers, a pair of blue and white, and a pair of white thread ſtockings, a pair of half-worn ſhoes, with carved pewter buckles, and a new felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by
¶ WILLIAM M'CLURE.

N. B. He came in this ſpring with Capt. William M'Culloch, from Belfaſt. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned to carry him off at their peril.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1774.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the paſture of JOHN DICKINSON, Eſq; near Fair-Hill, a ſmall bay HORSE, with a ſtar, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and feet ſwelled with the ſcratches. Whoever will deliver ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward.
1 M. LAMBERT CADWALADER.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an indented Iriſh Servant Man, who has near 4 Years to ſerve. He underſtands taking Care of Horſes, driving Poſt-Chaiſe, &c. If no private Gentleman ſhould want him, he would make a good Oſtler at an Inn. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof.

WAS committed, on the 24th inſtant, to the goal of this county, a LAD, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, who calls himſelf JAMES LEWIS, but was advertiſed in the Gazette, No. 2374, RICHARD BROWN, and belonged to Andrew Sinnickſon, junior, and Ezra Firth. His maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, in three weeks from this date, or he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees.
Cheſter, June 27, 1774. ‖ JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED, or taken out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Marple, near Springfield Meeting-houſe, Cheſter county, on the night of the 31ſt of Fifth-Month, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, paces and trots, has one white ſpot on each ſide of her back, but no brand nor ear-mark, her mane was lately cut. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
¶ JOHN LLOYD.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in White-Marſh, a ſervant LAD, named HENRY BURNSIDE, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a black complexion, has a mole or a wart on his left cheek; had on, when he went away, a blue coat, an old ſtriped jacket, a coarſe white ſhirt, and a pair of ſtriped trowſers: It is probable he may change his clothes. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CARISTIAN STEER, in White-Marſh, or JOHN COLE, Stone-cutter, in Philadelphia.
June 21, 1774. ¶

LEMMONS,---LISBON
and MADEIRA WINES,
TO BE SOLD, BY
CHARLES WHARTON,
At his STORE, near the DRAWBRIDGE. ¶

JOHN MASON, UPHOLDER,

At the north-eaſt corner of Market and Front-ſtreets,

BEGS leave to inform his kind cuſtomers and friends, that he has juſt imported, in the ſhip Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, a large and elegant aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS. Likewiſe, a neat and curious aſſortment of TOYS. Said MASON carries on his Upholdſtry Buſineſs, in all its various branches, and hopes that all ladies and gentlemen, whoſe noble and generous minds prompt them to embrace every opportunity of doing good actions, will pleaſe to employ him, and they may depend on having their work done to as much ſatisfaction as if he were a Londoner or a Pariſian.

N. B. He has for ſale, a large aſſortment of mattraſſes or wool beds, the great utility and intrinſic virtues of which ought to be duly attended to at this ſeaſon. He likewiſe has for ſale, ſacking bottoms and beſt Straſburgh ſnuff. ¶

NICHOLAS BROOKS

TAKES this method to return his ſincere thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for their paſt favours, and begs leave to acquaint them, that he is removed from his late dwelling-houſe in Market-ſtreet, to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Irwin, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and three doors above Black-horſe-alley, where he continues to diſpoſe of his curious collection of GOODS, and he has juſt imported in the Bella, Captain Jones, and others, a good aſſortment of jewellery, and a very elegant collection of the neweſt faſhion pictures, a great aſſortment of the very beſt copperplate copies, containing the beſt ſelected examples in every branch of practical and ornamental writing, being the works of many eminent maſters in the Engliſh and Latin language, alſo a great variety of the beſt approved drawing-books, for ladies and gentlemen, with an aſſortment of water colours and camel hair pencils; a variety of maps, in and out of books; horſe and pocket piſtols, cutteau de chaſes, and Morocco and buff belts, with and without ſwivels, and ditto with frogs; with a variety of muſick for moſt kinds of inſtruments; the very beſt fiddle ſtrings, juſt from Italy; ſilver and gilt watches, on various conſtructions; a variety of ſilk ſtockings, and other ſorts; a variety of ſword and other canes; Keyſer's pills, which the public may be aſſured are genuine; Stoughton's bitters; powders, and an eſſence that will effectually cure the tooth-ach; with a variety of other goods, too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. A good aſſortment of London and Briſtol ſtuff ſhoes, clogs and galloſhoes, and a variety of Engliſh ſtuffs and toſſals.

JUST ARRIVED, from SCOTLAND, in the Ship Friendſhip, THOMAS JANN, Maſter,

A NUMBER of young healthy SERVANTS; amongſt whom are Men, Women, Boys and Girls, chiefly brought up to Country work. Apply to JAMES STUART, and SAMUEL JACKSON, in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, or ſaid Maſter on board.

N. B. To be diſpoſed of on board ſaid Ship, beſt Iriſh Beef, Butter, and ſome Oat-meal.

TO BE SOLD,

In PHIALS, at ONE DOLLAR each,

M'GINNIS's Eſſence for curing the moſt violent pain of the tooth-ach, in a few minutes; likewiſe his Tincture and Powder for curing the ſcurvy in the gums, faſtening and preſerving the teeth, at the ſmall price of Six Shillings the phial. Theſe preparations need no recommendations, as they are known to many in this city, and the adjacent towns and villages, which many can teſtify the great benefit they have received----Since April there hath been upwards of 160 people cured by this Tincture and Powder, of the ſcorbutic humour in their gums, by which means often prevents a ſore throat, which many have ſuffered by and loſt their neareſt friends, of all ages and ſexes.

The above preparations may be had of Mr. JOHN SULLIVAN, Druggiſt, in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet, and at Meſſieurs WILLIAM and THOMAS BRADFORD's book ſtore, adjoining the Coffee-houſe; alſo at Mr. JAMES GALLAGHER's ſtore, the corner of Spruce and Front-ſtreets, near the Drawbridge. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE MAN, this country born, about 34 years of age, hath had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, he is a good ferryman, and hath been uſed to that buſineſs for 12 years; the cauſe of his being ſold is, that he is not inclined to farming. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed, by applying to THOMAS JAMES, in Paſſyunk, or to REESE MEREDITH, Merchant, in Philadelphia. ¶

Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, June 27, 1774.

RUN away, on the 12th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JAMES WATSON, about 18 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, by trade a weaver; he had on, and took with him, a good felt hat, one fine ſhirt, and one common linen ditto, a ſilk handkerchief, a green jacket, with white lining, a fine pair of trowſers, and a good pair of ſhoes, with braſs buckles in them; he has a mole on his left cheek, his hair is black, and tied behind. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, from

¶ ADAM KREBS.

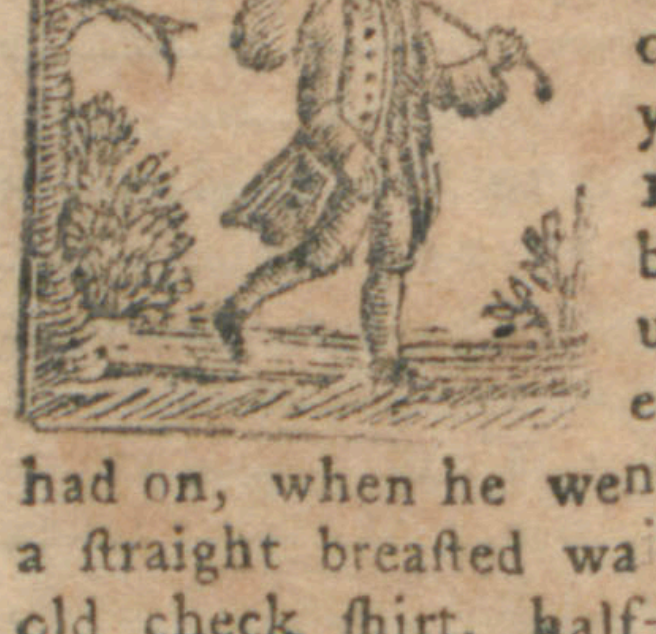
Glouceſter County, June 24, 1774.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that there is now in the cuſtody of the ſubſcriber, one of the overſeers of the poor of Waterford townſhip, in the ſaid county, a ſtray ſorrel MARE, ſhe is about 13 hands high, about 5 years old this ſpring, hath a kind of long ſtar down between her eyes; the ſaid ſtray came to the plantation of Thomas Holmes, of ſaid townſhip, ſome time in April, 1773, where ſhe hath been until the 17th inſtant. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, otherwiſe ſhe will be diſpoſed of by public ſale, in three months from the date hereof, and the monies ariſing from ſuch ſale, will be applied as the law in ſuch caſes directs, by SAMUEL BURROUGH, junior. || 2 m.

STRAYED away from Ephraim Wilſon, and from John Murcer's plantation, in Coneſtogoe townſhip, an iron grey MARE, near 14 hands high, the mane lies to the right ſide, a ſhort ſwitch tail, ſhod before, trots and paces, and more white in her forehead than any other part, and three years old. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to ſaid John Murcer's, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have her again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

June 14, 1774. || 4s. EPHRAIM WILSON.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.



RUN AWAY from Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN WINSLEY, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well ſet, about 33 or 34 years of age, has been in the country about 14 years, wears his own hair, of a dark brown colour, cocks one eye a little, the upper part of his noſe is remarkably crooked, his eyes much bruiſed with fighting; had on, when he went away, an old hat, lappelled ſailor jacket, a ſtraight breaſted waiſtcoat, both of a dirty drab colour, an old check ſhirt, half-worn brown pluſh breeches, old worſted hoſe, light coloured, and old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings; he talks good Engliſh, and can tell of ſeveral parts of the country. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

¶ 10s. tf. FRANCIS TOWNSEND, living in Eaſt-Bradford.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the Great-Valley, Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the 23d inſtant, a likely quarter-blooded dark brown MARE, about 14½ hands high, 6 years old this graſs, a ſtar and ſnip, both her hind feet white, ſhort docked, with a ſwitch, carries her head and tail well, a natural trotter, ſhod all round, but partly worn out. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the owner, ſhall have Five Pounds, if 50 miles from home, Fifty Shillings if a leſs diſtance, or the above reward for both thief and mare, on conviction of the thief, with reaſonable charges, paid by

June 25, 1774. || JOHN CLOYD.

Philadelphia, June 20, 1774

NOW in the Goal of the County of Philadelphia, the following runaway SERVANTS, viz. *James Dempſey*, belonging to James Brown, in Maryland. *James Johnſton*, belonging to John Welch, Shoemaker, Cheſter County. *Martha Murrey*, belonging to Thomas Gibſon, Cheſter County. *Ann King*, belonging to John Barns, Cumberland County, Pennſylvania. Their Maſters are deſired to come, pay Charges, and take them away, in three Weeks, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged, on paying their Fees. PETER ROBESON, Goaler. ¶

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Reedy-Iſland-Neck, New-Caſtle county, a Negroe wench, named JUDE, about 5 feet ſome odd inches high, is very black, full faced, a thick ſhort Neck, ſquare ſhouldered, and has a remarkable ſmall thick foot, and pretty hollow underneath, and has had one of her feet ſcalded ſome time ago, and the ſkin is a good deal thinner than the other, her fore teeth are a little rotten; ſhe ſpeaks faſt and thick; had on, when ſhe went away, a kerſey jacket and petticoat, of a yellow colour, a coarſe tow ſhift, a ſtraw hat, and high heeled ſhoes; ſhe took with her a calicoe jacket and petticoat; ſhe has a ſmall arm, and when detected is very apt to tremble, and be pretty much confounded. Whoever takes up ſaid wench, and ſecures her, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

June 13, 1774. § WILLIAM M'KEAN.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 19th of June, 1774, from the ſubſcriber, in Newtown townſhip, Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, an Iriſh ſervant man, named DANIEL CREAMER, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, marked with the ſmall-pox, remarkably ſquint eyed, and has light brown ſtraight hair, has a down look, and appears to be a ſimple fellow; had on, when he went away, a ſtriped Bengal jacket, check ſhirt, and ozenbrigs trowſers, a pair of ſtrong ſhoes, with white metal buckles in them. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM FLANINGAM. ¶

Lancaſter County, June 20, 1774.

RUN from the ſubſcriber, living in Earl townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 19th inſtant, a Dutch man ſervant, named LORENZ DIHM; he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, jolly and well ſet, has a broad face, ſandy ſtraight hair, a red ſpot as large as a penny on his left hand; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, a light blue coat, dark blue waiſtcoat, with ſmall white buttons, leather breeches, made after the Dutch faſhion, white and blue mixed worſted ſtockings, a pair of new pumps, tied with latches. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE WEILER. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 15th of June, from the ſubſcriber, in Kingwood, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, an Engliſh ſervant lad, named JAMES BLACKALER, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, of a fair complexion, light coloured brown hair; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, with narrow brim, light coloured homeſpun coat, with wooden buttons, ſtriped jacket, homeſpun linen ſhirt, tow trowſers, thread ſtockings, and half-worn ſhoes, with braſs buckles; he has a bold impudent look, and came in laſt fall with Captain Cook to Philadelphia. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS STEVENSON. ¶

⁂ All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Carnarvon townſhip, Lancaſter county, on Saturday, the 18th of June, 1774, a SERVANT BOY, country born, between 7 and 8 years old, named SAMUEL VANDEGRIF, a ſmart lively boy, with fair hair; had on, when he went away, a ſtriped lincey jacket, with ſleeves, tow ſhirt, and petticoat trowſers, new ſhoes, with ſtrings, and old felt hat: It is ſuppoſed was taken off by John M'Clarety, ſtep father to ſaid boy, as they were ſeen together the ſame day; and it is alſo ſuppoſed that Agnes M Clarety, the boy's mother, and Jane Willſon, alias Johnſon, his grandmother, were in company, and as the boy was brought up by his grandmother, who went with him through the country begging charity, it is likely ſhe may take the boy, and follow the ſame calling, and endeavour to ſell him. Whoever takes up the ſaid boy ſhall have the above reward, and if the ſaid boy is found in the cuſtody of the above perſons, or either of them, whoever ſecures them, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward alſo, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN JENKINS.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Drumore townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 17th of June, 1774, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named EDWARD O HARAH, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a rediſh complexion, with black curly hair, about 19 years of age, and has the brogue on his tongue; it is ſuppoſed he will change his name, as he is almoſt 4 years in the country, and has ran away often; but that none be deceived with him, there is on him two remarkable ſcars, the one on the ſmall of his back, the other on his haunch, which he received in New-Caſtle goal, by rolling on the loft, when in the convulſion fits; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, coarſe ſhirt, and a new ſtriped linen jacket, without ſleeves, the ſtripe of it a lye colour, with buttons made of the ſame cloth, alſo coarſe trowſers, and half-worn ſhoes, with copper buckles; alſo took with him a wallet, made of coarſe cloth, with 3 pair of patched trowſers, 3 old ſhirts, one pair of new ſhoes, with two out ſoles on them, one coarſe twilled blanket jacket, double breaſted, the waſt or wool blue, Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid boy, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM M'PHERSON. ¶

Springfield townſhip, Burlington county, Sixth-Month 8, 1774.

WHEREAS JOHN COLVERT obtained a note of hand from me, the ſubſcriber, for SIX POUNDS, dated about the 13th of laſt month, payable in four weeks after date, which ſum he, COLVERT, ſaid he had paid to one John Colebin, on the behalf of a journeyman then at work for me; and as I have ſince reaſon to believe his intent was to take that money from me in a fraudulent way, and without any conſideration to me whatſoever, to prevent any further trouble, I forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it, until compelled by a due courſe of law. AMOS WILLITS, junior. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE MAN, 30 Years of Age, who underſtands Country Buſineſs, and warranted perfectly ſound. Enquire at the Fountain and Three Tons, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the

London Coffee-houſe, on the 30th inſtant, at 7 o' clock in the evening, the following lots and improvements, viz.

No. 1. A LOT, 23 feet 8 inches front by 306 feet deep, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, above Seventh-ſtreet, between the houſes of Daniel Rundle and Jacob Graff, there is a convenient and well finiſhed brick building thereon, 15 feet front by 32 feet deep, 2½ ſtories high, 2 rooms on a floor, all plaiſtered; a well, with a new pump in the yard, and the privilege of a 3 feet 3 inches alley into Market-ſtreet, jointly with Jacob Graff; an elegant houſe may be built on this lot, as there is 52 feet left, clear of the buildings and ſtreet, for that purpoſe. £ 125 inſurance on the building.

No. 2. An unimproved lot, 21 feet 4 inches front, on Market-ſtreet, by 160 feet deep, to a 20 feet alley, with the privilege thereof into Eighth-ſtreet; bounded by Benjamin Shoemaker's ground, and the next deſcribed lot.

No. 3. Is a lot, 21 feet 4 inches front, by 160 feet deep, from Market-ſtreet to the aforeſaid 20 feet alley, with the privilege thereof; bounded on the eaſt by the laſt deſcribed lot; there is a brick building on the weſt ſide of this lot, 14 feet front by 34 feet deep, and 2½ ſtories high, well finiſhed in two tenements; there is a large chimney in the cellar, fit for a bake-houſe, being built for that purpoſe, and the oven mouth of the beſt fire ſtone worked in the wall, the cellar is well lighted with glaſs windows, and the walls plaiſtered. There is £ 125 inſured on this houſe. On the back part of this lot is a new framed ſtable, about 14 feet ſquare, and two ſtories high, well finiſhed.

No. 4. A lot, 33 feet 6 inches front, on Eighth-ſtreet, and 84 feet 8 inches front along the aforeſaid 20 feet alley, with the privilege thereof; on this lot is a large framed carpenter's ſhop, ſhed, and ſmith's ſhop, all built on the alley front, at ſuch a diſtance from Eighth-ſtreet, as to leave room for houſes on that front.

No. 5. Is an unimproved lot, 29 feet 9 inches front, on Eighth-ſtreet, by 84 feet 8 inches deep, ſeparated from the laſt deſcribed lot, by a lot of Edmund Phyſic, Eſq; and bounded on the ſouth and eaſt by Benjamin Shoemaker's ground. This lot is very convenient for building ſtables or carriage-houſes, for any perſons reſiding on the lots fronting on Market-ſtreet.

All the above deſcribed lots are clear of groundrent, and the titles clear and good. Any perſons deſirous of viewing the premiſes, or being informed of the title and terms, may apply to JAMES PEARSON, in Second-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on

the 30th day of this inſtant June, at the houſe of the Widow GILBERT, near Vine-ſtreet wharff, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

A CONVENIENT bank LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, or the public landing place, containing in breadth, north and ſouth, 20 feet, and in length from Delaware, Front ſtreet to King-ſtreet; bounded northward with a lot of Charles Weſt, eaſtward with King-ſtreet or Water-ſtreet, ſouthward with Vine-ſtreet, or the public landing place, and weſtward with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid. Its ſituation is ſo well calculated for public buſineſs, that it may ſuit to build either a ſtore or dwelling-houſe thereon. It is ſubject only to the Proprietaries quitrent of One Shilling ſterl. per foot, per annum. Attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by JOSEPH WEST. ¶

Cheſter, June 13, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, at one o'clock afternoon, on the firſt day of July next, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and two tracts of land, ſituate in New-London townſhip, lying contiguous together, containing in the whole about 177 acres; bounded by lands now or late of David Mackey, James Whitecraft, John Todd, Francis Alliſon, John Cain, and David Correy; late the eſtate of John Henderſon, ſenior, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

FOR BRISTOL,

THE SHIP

CHALKLEY,

EDWARD SPAIN,

MASTER,

A NEW Cedar and Live Oak Ship, will be well fitted for the Sea, and have good Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to

JAMES and *DRINKER*,

Or ſaid MASTER on board, at their Wharff. JUNE 22.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, about one o'clock, on Friday, the firſt day of July next, upon the premiſes, a plantation, and tract of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate in Brandywine Hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle; bounded by lands of William Grubb, John Bird, and others; containing 100 acres; ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Thomas Hall, and to be ſold by

New-Caſtle, June 13, 1774 JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

N. B. £ 250 will be expected at, or in a few days after, the ſale, for the remainder of the conſideration-money time will be given, if deſired by the purchaſer. §

TANTON FORGE.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt day of July next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe,

THE FORGE, called TANTON, ſituate in Burlington county, Weſt New-Jerſey, within ten miles of a furnace, ſeven miles from a good landing, on Ancocus-creek, and 17 miles from Philadelphia. The forge, coal-houſe, and other buildings are in good repair, and the ſtream of water plentiful. The tract of land, which will be ſold with it, contains about 1500 acres, moſt of which is pretty well timbered, about 30 acres cleared, and ſome meadow. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to Charles Read, he will ſhew the premiſes.

DANIEL ELLIS, CHARLES READ, THOMAS FISHER.

New-Caſtle County, on Delaware, June 13, 1774.

NOW in the goal of this county, a certain *John Phillips*, who confeſſeth that he is the perſon who made an eſcape from the Sub-ſheriff of York county, in the province of Pennſylvania, and that was advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 2330. And two runaway ſervants, and one Negroe ſlave, namely, *John Nichols*, who run away (as he ſays) from John Miller, near Newtown, on Cheſter river; he had in his cuſtody, when apprehended, a brown Mare, with a ſaddle and bridle. *James Linſey*, who confeſſes himſelf to be a ſervant to Meſſieurs Snowden and Company, of Prince-George's county, in the province of Maryland. A NEGROE LAD, who calls himſelf *ISAAC*, and ſays he belongs to Thomas Welſh, of the county laſt above named. The maſters, or others intereſted in the priſoners above named, are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, within ſix weeks from the above date, otherwiſe the ſaid priſoners will be ſold for their fees, and diſcharged, by

§ 5 *W.* THOMAS PUSEY, Goaler.

N. B. Alſo in ſaid goal, *John Welſh*, and *Patrick Morgan*, who confeſs themſelves to be runaway ſervants, belonging to James Black, of Kent county, Maryland.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Gazette*. No. 2375.

LONDON, April 26.

An Authentic Account *of Friday's* Debate *in the Houſe of Commons, on the ſecond Reading of the Bill for regulating the civil government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.*

Mr. *Fuller* ſaid he did not riſe to make any debate, for he was not enabled as yet to form any opinion, whether the bill before the Houſe was a proper bill, or not; as copies of the charters which had been ordered before the Houſe were not yet laid, he would venture to ſay that no man knew the conſtitution of that government; it was therefore impoſſible for him to ſay in what manner he would correct or amend it.

Sir George Saville ſaid, he had not troubled the Houſe before on the occaſion, but he could not help obſerving that the meaſure, now before the Houſe, was a very doubtful and dangerous one; doubtful as to the propriety of regulation, and dangerous as to its conſequence; that charters by government were ſacred things, and are only to be taken away by a due courſe of law, either as a puniſhment for an offence, or for a breach of the contract, and that can only be by evidence of the facts; nor could he conceive that, in either of thoſe caſes, there could be any ſuch thing as proceeding, without a fair hearing of *both* parties. This meaſure before us ſeems to be a moſt extraordinary exertion of legiſlative power. Let us ſuppoſe a leaſe granted to a man, wherein was a covenant, the breach of which would ſubject him to a forfeiture of his leaſe—would not a court of juſtice require evidence of the fact? Why, then, will you proceed different from the line which is always obſerved in courts of juſtice? You are now going to alter the charter, becauſe it is convenient. In what manner does the Houſe mean to take away this charter, when in fact they refuſe to hear the parties, or to go thro' a legal courſe of evidence of the facts. Chartered rights have at all times, when attempted to be altered or taken away, occaſioned much bloodſhed and ſtrife; and whatever perſons in this Houſe have advanced, that they do not proceed upon this buſineſs but with trembling hands, I do alſo aſſure them that I have ſhewn my fears upon this occaſion, for I have run away from every queſtion, except one, to which I gave my negative. I do not like to be preſent at a buſineſs, which I think inconſiſtent with the dignity and juſtice of this Houſe; I tremble when I am, for fear of the conſequences; and I think it a little extraordinary, that *Mr. Bollan* ſhould be admitted to be heard as an American Agent in the *Houſe of Lords*, when in the *Houſe of Commons* he was refuſed. I believe it is true that the facts ſet forth in his petition to this Houſe, were different from thoſe which he preſented to the Houſe of Lords; in one declaring himſelf an inhabitant of Boſton, and in the other omitting it. I cannot conceive it poſſible to proceed on this bill, upon the ſmall ground of evidence which you have had.

Mr. W. Ellis. I muſt riſe, Sir, with great confidence, when I differ from the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, whoſe abilities are ſo eminently great; but I think, Sir, that chartered rights are by no means thoſe ſacred things, which never can be altered; they are veſted in the Crown, as a prerogative, for the good of the people at large; if the ſupreme legiſlature find that thoſe charters, ſo granted, are both unfit and inconvenient for the public utility, they have a right to make them fit and convenient. Wherever private property is concerned, the legiſlature will not take it away without making a full recompence; but wherever the regulation of public matter is the object, they have a right to correct, controul, or take it away, as may beſt ſuit the public welfare. The Crown may ſometimes grant improper powers with regard to governments that are to be eſtabliſhed; will it not be highly proper and neceſſary that the legiſlature, ſeeing in what manner the Crown has been ill-adviſed, ſhould take it into their conſideration, and alter it as far as neceſſary. It is the legiſlature's duty to correct the errors that have been eſtabliſhed in the infancy of that conſtitution, and regulate them for the public welfare. Is a charter, not conſiſtent with the public good, to be continued? The honourable gentleman ſays, much bloodſhed has been occaſioned by taking away or altering of chartered rights: I grant it; but it has always been where encroachments have been made by improper parties, and the attack has been carried on by improper powers. He alſo ſays, this form of government in America ought not to be altered, without hearing the parties;—the papers on your table, ſurely, are ſufficient evidence of what they have to ſay in their defence:—Look only into the letter, dated the 19th of November, 1773, wherein the Governor applied to the Council for advice, and they neglected giving it to him; and alſo wherein a petition was preſented to the Council by certain perſons, who applied for protection to their property during theſe diſturbances; the Council, without giving any anſwer, adjourned for ten days, and the Governor was not able to do any thing himſelf, without their opinion. Look again, Sir, into the reſolution which the Council came to, when they met again, ſtating the total inſufficiency of their power. This ſurely, Sir, is an evidence, competent to ground this bill upon. We have now got no farther than juſt to alter theſe two parts, as ſtated by themſelves. Surely, Sir, that form of government, which will not protect your property, ought to be altered in ſuch a manner as it may be able to do it.

Gen. Conway. What I intend to ſay will not delay the Houſe long. I am very ſure what I intend to ſay will little deſerve the attention of the Houſe, but the ſubject is of that importance, that it requires it. The conſequence of this bill will be very important and dangerous. Parliament cannot break into a right, without hearing the parties. The queſtion then is ſimply this, Have they been heard? What, becauſe the papers ſay a murder had been committed, does it follow they have proved it? *Audi alteram partem* is a maxim I have long adhered to; but it is ſomething ſo inconſiſtent with parliamentary proceedings not to do it, that I am aſtoniſhed at it. The Council are blamed, becauſe they did not give that advice to the Governor which he wanted. I think, Sir, the Governor might have acted alone, without their aſſiſtance. Gentlemen will conſider, that this is not only the charter of Boſton, or of any particular part, but the charter of ALL America. Are the Americans not to be heard?—Don't chooſe to conſent and agree about appointing an Agent: I think there is no harm, upon this occaſion, in ſtretching a point; and I would rather have Mr Bollan as an Agent of America (tho' he is a little irregular in his appointment) ſooner than leave it to be ſaid, that this bill paſſed without it. The Houſe being vociferous, he ſaid, I am afraid I tire the Houſe with my weak voice; if that is the caſe, I will not proceed; but I do think, and it is my ſincere opinion, that *we* are the *aggreſſors* and *innovators*, and *not* the *Colonies*. We have *irritated* and *forced* laws upon them for theſe ſix or ſeven years laſt paſt. We have enacted ſuch a *variety* of laws, with theſe new taxes, together with a refuſal to repeal the *trifling* duty on tea; all theſe things have ſerved no other purpoſe but to *diſtreſs* and *perplex*. I think the Americans have done *no more* than *every* ſubject *would* do in an *arbitrary* ſtate, where laws are impoſed againſt their will. In my conſcience, I think *taxation* and *legiſlation* are in this caſe *inconſiſtent*. Have you not a legiſlative right over Ireland? And yet no one will *dare* to ſay, we have a right to tax. Theſe acts, reſpecting America, will *involve* this country and its Miniſters in *misfortunes*, and I wiſh I may not add, in *ruin*.

Lord North. I do not conſider this matter of *regulation* to be taking away their charters in ſuch manner as is repreſented; it is a *regulation* of *government* to *aſſiſt* the *Crown*; it appears to me not to be a matter of political expediency, but of *neceſſity*. If it does not ſtand upon that ground, it ſtands on nothing. The account which has juſt now been read to you is an authentic paper, tranſmitted to government here, ſhewing that the Council refuſed in every caſe their aſſiſtance and advice; and will this country ſit ſtill when they ſee the colony proceeding againſt your own ſubjects, *tarring* and *feathering* your ſervants, denying your laws and authority, refuſing every direction and advice which you ſend? Are we, Sir, ſeeing all this, to be ſilent, and give the Governor no ſupport? Gentlemen ſay, let the colony come to your bar, and he heard in their defence, though it is not likely that they will come, when they deny your authority in every inſtance; can we remain in this ſituation long? We muſt effectually take ſome meaſures to correct and amend the defects of that government. I have heard ſo many different opinions in regard to our conduct in America, I hardly know how to anſwer them. The honourable gentleman, who ſpoke laſt, formerly blamed the tame and inſipid conduct of government; now he condemns this meaſure as harſh and ſevere. The Americans have tarred and feathered your ſubjects, plundered your merchants, burnt your ſhips, denied all obedience to your laws and authority; yet ſo clement and ſo long-forbearing has our conduct been, that it is incumbent upon us now to take a different courſe. *Whatever may be the conſequence, we muſt riſque ſomething, if we do not,* ALL IS OVER: The meaſure now propoſed, is nothing more than taking the election of Counſellors out of the hands of thoſe people, who are continually acting in defiance and reſiſtance of your laws. It has alſo been ſaid by gentlemen—ſend for the Americans to your bar—give them redreſs a twelvemonth hence. Surely, Sir, this cannot be the language that is to give effectual relief to America; it is not, I ſay again, political *convenience*, it is political *neceſſity*, that urges this meaſure; if this is not the proper method, ſhew me any other which is preferable, and I will poſtpone it.

Sir George Younge. It remains to me, Sir, that it is unanſwered and unanſwerable, what has been advanced by the honourable gentleman who ſpoke ſecond, that the parties ſhould be heard, though even at a twelvemonth hence. Nothing, Sir, but *fatal* neceſſity can countenance this meaſure. No body of men ought to be proceeded againſt without being heard, muſt leſs ought the regulation of a whole government to take place, without the parties attending in their defence againſt ſuch alterations.

Governor Johnſton. I ſee, Sir, a great diſpoſition in this Houſe to proceed in this buſineſs without knowing any thing of the conſtitution of America; ſeveral inconveniences will ariſe if the Sheriff is to be appointed by the Governor; the jury will, of courſe, be biaſſed by ſome influence or other; ſpecial juries will be moſt liable to this. [Here the Governor gave an account of the different riots which had happened in England, and compared them with what he called the falſe accounts of thoſe from America.] I impute, ſays he, all the misfortunes which have happened in America, to the taking away the power of the Governor. No man, of common ſenſe, can apprehend that the Governor would ever have gone two or three days into the country, during theſe diſturbances, if he had had the command of the military power. The natural ſpirit of man would be fired, in ſuch a manner, as to actuate himſelf to ſhew reſiſtance; but in this Governor no power was lodged. I diſapprove much of the meaſure which is before us, and I cannot think but its conſequences will be prejudicial.

Mr. C. Jenkinſon. I riſe, Sir, only to obſerve, that if the colony has not that power within itſelf to maintain its own peace and order, the legiſlature ſhould and ought to have. Let me aſk, Sir, whether the colony took any ſtep, in any ſhape, to quell the riots and diſturbance? No, they took none. Let me aſk again, whether all the checks and controul that are neceſſary, are not put into the commiſſion of the government? Much has been ſaid about hearing the parties, and taking away their chartered rights; I am of opinion, that where the right is a high political regulation, you are not in that inſtance bound to hear them; but the hearing of parties is neceſſary, where private property is concerned. It is not only in the late proceedings, but in all former, that they have denied your authority over them; they have refuſed protection to his Majeſty's ſubjects, and in every inſtance diſobeyed the laws of this country; either let this country forſake its trade with America, or let us give that due protection to it which ſafety requires.

Mr. Harris. I cannot ſee, Sir, any reaſon for ſo wide a ſeparation between America and England, as other gentlemen are apt to think there ought to be; that country, Sir, was hatched from this; and I hope we ſhall always keep it under the ſhadow of our wings. It has been ſaid, no repreſentation, no taxation. This was the ſyſtem formerly adopted, but I do not find it authoriſed in any book of juriſprudence, nor do I deem it to be a doctrine either reaſonable or conſtitutional. I inſiſt upon it they are bound to obey both the Crown and Parliament. The laſt twelve years of our proceedings have been a ſcene of lenity and inactivity. Let us proceed and mend our method, or elſe I ſhall believe, as an honourable gentleman has obſerved, that we are the aggreſſors.

Sir Edward Aſtley. If we have had a twelve year's *lenity* and *inactivity*, I hope we ſhall not now proceed to have a twelve year's *cruelty* and *oppreſſion*. By the reſolution and firmneſs which I perceive in the Houſe, it ſeems to indicate a perſeverance in the meaſure now propoſed, which I deem to be a *harſh one*, and *unworthy* of a Britiſh legiſlature.

Mr. Ward. [The Houſe was very noiſy during the few words which he ſaid.]—He found fault with the charter being left too much as to the execution of its powers in the people, and he could not think the legiſlature was doing any thing which it had not a right to do, as he had looked upon all charters to be granted with a particular clauſe in it, expreſſing that it ſhould not be taken away but by the Parliament.

Governor Pownal. I beg leave to ſet ſome gentlemen right, who have erred with regard to the charters of America. The appointment of ſeveral of the officers is in the Governor. The charter of Boſton directs that the Governor ſhall aſk the Council for advice, but it does not ſay he ſhall not act without it, if they refuſe to give it. It is ſaid it is criminal to do any thing without advice of the Council; I differ greatly, Sir, from that doctrine; for I myſelf have acted without it in putting an end to diſturbances, in preſerving the peace and good order of the place; if I had been Governor during the late diſturbances, I would have given an order for the military power to attend, and then let me have ſeen what officer dare diſobey. I think the Council are much to blame for not co-operating and aſſiſting the Governor, but I think the Governor might have acted without the Council. The Council are inexcuſable, though not criminal, as they are not obliged to give it. I, Sir, for my part, ſhall give my laſt opinion. I have always been in one way of thinking with regard to America, which I have both given here and wrote to America. They have all along tended to one point; but it is now no longer matter of opinion. Things are now come to *action;* and I muſt be free to tell the Houſe, that the Americans WILL RESIST theſe meaſures. They are PREPARED to do it. I do not mean by arms, but by the converſation of public town-meetings; they now ſend their letters by couriers, inſtead of the poſt, from one town to another; and I can ſay, your POST-OFFICE will very ſoon be deprived of its revenue. With regard to the officers who command the militia of that country, they WILL HAVE them of their OWN appointment, and NOT from government. *But I will never more give an opinion concerning America in this Houſe; thoſe I have given have been diſregarded.*

Mr. R. Rigby. Upon my word, Sir, what was juſt now ſaid is very worthy the conſideration of this Houſe; and if what the honourable gentleman ſays, is true, and I believe he is well informed, it appears, *that America is preparing to arms; and that the deliberations of their town meetings tend chiefly to oppoſe the meaſures of this country by force.* He has told you, Sir, that the Americans will appoint other officers than thoſe ſent by government to command their troops. He has told you that a Poſt-office is eſtabliſhed on their account from town to town, in order to carry their traiterous correſpondence from one to another. He has told you, the Poſt-office revenue will ſoon be annihilated. If theſe things are true, Sir, I find we have been the aggreſſors, by continually doing acts of lenity for theſe twelve years laſt paſt. I think, Sir, *and I ſpeak out boldly when I ſay it*, that this country *has a right to tax America*; but, Sir, it is matter of aſtoniſhment to me, how an honourable gentleman (Mr. Conway) can be the author or bringer in of a declaratory law over all America, and yet ſaying at one and the ſame time, that we have no right to tax America! If I was to begin to ſay that America ſhould not be taxed, and that theſe meaſures were not proper, I would firſt deſire my own declaratory law to be repealed; but being of opinion that the Americans are the ſubjects of this country, I will declare freely, that I think this country has a right to tax America; but I do not ſay I would put any new tax on at this particular criſis; but when things are returned to a peaceable ſtate, I would then begin to exerciſe it. And I am free to declare my opinion, that I think we have a right to tax Ireland, if there was a neceſſity ſo to do, in order to help the mother country. If Ireland was to rebel and reſiſt our laws, I would tax it. The mother country has an undoubted right and controul over the whole of its colonies. Again, Sir, a great deal has been ſaid concerning requiſition. Pray, in what manner is it to be obtained? Is the King to demand it, or are we, the legiſlative power of this country, to ſend a very *civil polite gentleman* over to treat with their Aſſemblies? How and in what manner is he to addreſs that Aſſembly? Is he to tell the Speaker of it that we have been extremely ill uſed by our neighbours, the French; that they have attacked us in ſeveral quarters; that the finances of this country are in a bad ſtate; and therefore we deſire you will be *kind* enough to aſſiſt us, and give us ſome money? Is this to be the language of this country to that; and are we thus to go cap in hand? I am of opinion, that if the Adminiſtration of this country had not been changed ſoon after the paſſing of the Stamp Act, that tax would have been collected with as much eaſe as the land tax is in Great-Britain. I have acted, with regard to America, one conſiſtent part, and ſhall continue in it till I hear better reaſon to convince me to the contrary.

Gov. Pownal (to explain) I apprehend I have been totally miſunderſtood. I did not aſſert the Americans were *now* in rebellion, but that they are *going* to rebel; when that comes to paſs, the queſtion will be, who was the occaſion of it? Something has been ſaid relative to requiſition; I think I gave ſeveral inſtances, wherein the ſame had been complied with in time of war.

Mr. C. Fox. I am glad to hear from the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, that *now* is not the time to tax America; that the only time for that is, when all theſe diſturbances are quelled, and they are returned to their duty; ſo, I find, taxes are to be the reward of obedience, and the Americans, who are conſidered to have been in open rebellion, are to be rewarded by acquieſcing to their meaſures. When will be the time when America ought to have heavy taxes laid upon it? The honourable gentleman (Mr. Rigby) tells you, that that time is when the Americans are returned to peace and quietneſs. The honourable gentleman tells us alſo, that we have a right to tax Ireland; however I may agree with him in regard to the principle, it would not be policy to exerciſe it; I believe we have no more right to tax the one than the other. I believe America is wrong in reſiſting againſt this country, with regard to its legiſlative authority. It was an old opinion, and I believe a very true one, that there was a diſpenſing power in the Crown; but whenever that diſpenſing power was pretended to be exerciſed, it was always rejected and oppoſed to the utmoſt, becauſe it operated to me, as a ſubject, as a detriment to my property and liberty. But, Sir, there has been a conſtant conduct practiſed in this country, conſiſting of violence and weakneſs; I wiſh thoſe meaſures may not continue; nor can I think that the Stamp-act would have been ſubmitted to without reſiſtance, if the Adminiſtration had not been changed. The preſent bill before you is not *tanti* to what you want; it irritates the minds of the people, but does not correct the deficiences of that government.

Sir Gilbert Elliot aroſe to anſwer Mr. C. Fox, which he did in a very maſterly manner, by ſtating, that there was not the leaſt degree of abſurdity in taxing your own ſubjects, over whom you have declared you had an abſolute right; though the tax ſhould, through neceſſity, be enacted at a time when peace and quietneſs were the reigning ſyſtem of the times; you declare you have that right, where is the abſurdity in the exerciſe of it.

Sir Richard Sutton read a copy of a letter relative to the government of America, *from the Governor of America* to the Board of Trade, ſhewing that at the moſt quiet times, the diſpoſition to oppoſe the laws of this country were ſtrongly ingrafted in them, and that all their actions conveyed a ſpirit and wiſh for independance. If you aſk an American who is his maſter, he will tell you he has none, nor any Governor but Jeſus Chriſt. I do believe it, and it is my firm opinion, that the oppoſition to the meaſures of the legiſlature of this country, is a determined prepoſſeſſion of the idea of total independance.

After which the Bill was committed for Friday next without a diviſion.

PHILADELPHIA.

The following EXTRACT *from Dr.* RUSH's *Oration, delivered on the 14th day of February, 1774, before the American Philoſophical Society, "On the natural hiſtory of medicine among the Indians, and a comparative view of their diſeaſes and remedies, with thoſe of civilized nations," we hope will not be improper at this preſent juncture.*

THE danger of many diſeaſes is not proportioned to their violence, but to their duration. America has advanced but a few paces in luxury and effeminacy. There is yet ſtrength enough in her vitals, to give life to thoſe parts which are decayed. She may recal her ſteps.—For this purpoſe,

1. Let our children be educated in a manner more agreeable to nature.

2. Let the common people (who conſtitute the wealth and ſtrength of our country) be preſerved from the effects of intemperance. The increaſe of the price of ſpirituous liquors for this purpoſe, is a remedy as unequal to the deſign, as it is deſtructive to liberty and commerce. Sir William Temple tells us, that in Spain no man can be admitted as an evidence in court, who has once been convicted of drunkenneſs. I do not call for ſo ſevere a law in this country. Let us firſt try the force of ſevere manners. Lycurgus governed more by theſe, than by his laws. "Bonæ mores non bonæ leges," according to Tacitus, were the bulwarks of virtue among the ancient Germans.

3. I deſpair of being able to call the votaries of Bacchus from their bottle, and ſhall therefore leave them to be rouſed by the more eloquent twinges of the gout.

4. I paſs over likewiſe the ravages which TEA is making upon the health and populouſneſs of our country. Had I double portion of all that eloquence, which has been employed in deſcribing the political evils which lately accompanied this Eaſt-India herb, it would be too little to ſet forth the numerous and complicated diſeaſes, which it has introduced among us. To encounter this hydra requires an arm, accuſtomed, like that of Hercules, to vanquiſh monſters.

The population of a country is not to be accompliſhed by rewards and puniſhments. And it is happy for America, that the univerſal prevalence of the proteſtant religion—the checks lately given to Negroe ſlavery—the general unwillingneſs among us to acknowledge the uſurpations of primogeniture—the addition of Canada to the Britiſh empire—the univerſal practice of inoculation for the ſmall-pox—and the abſence of the plague, render the interpoſition of government for that purpoſe unneceſſary.

Theſe advantages can only be ſecured to our country by AGRICULTURE. This is the true baſis of national health, riches and populouſneſs. Nations, like individuals, never riſe higher than when they are ignorant whither they are tending. It is impoſſible to tell from hiſtory, what will be the effects of agriculture—induſtry—temperance and commerce, urged on by the competition of colonies, united in the ſame general purſuits, in a country, which, for extent—variety of ſoil—climate—and number of navigable rivers, has never been equalled in any quarter of the globe. America is the theatre where human nature will probably receive her laſt and principal literary, civil and military honours.

To the GENTLEMEN, FREEHOLDERS *and others, in the County of* New-Caſtle, *upon* Delaware, *who have a Vote in the Election of Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly.*

THE ſeveral acts of Parliament made for theſe ten years laſt paſt, relating to the Britiſh colonies in North-America, and their operations upon the property, liberty and lives of the good people of this country, are too well known, and too ſeverely felt, to require an enumeration or explanation—Suffice it to mention that they have taken away the property of the coloniſts without their participation or conſent; that they have introduced the odious and arbitrary powers of exciſe into the cuſtoms; that they have made all revenue-cauſes triable without jury, and under the deciſion of a dependent party-judge; that they have taken from the Aſſemblies all freedom of debate and determination, in the inſtance of ſuſpending the legiſlative power of New-York; that they have extended the obſolete and arbitrary act of 35 Henry 8. for trial of treaſon and miſpriſion of treaſon, to the depriving the ſubject of a fair trial in the proper county, and expoſing him to the moſt grievous exertions of tyranny and injuſtice; that they have maintained a ſtanding army in time of peace, above the controul of civil authority; and that they have not only *declared*, that they can make laws to bind us *in all caſes whatſoever*, but, to crown all, have *actually* deprived the great and lately flouriſhing town of Boſton of all trade whatſoever, by ſhutting up their port and harbour with a formidable fleet and army; and, it is not doutbed, have new-moulded the charter of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and virtually indemnified all officers of the cuſtoms, the navy and army, and others acting by their command, from all murders and other crimes, which they may commit upon the loyal, brave and free people of that province.——Theſe are no phantoms ariſing from a heated brain, but real facts, not exaggerated.

It is impoſſible that any people, impreſſed with the leaſt ſenſe of conſtitutional liberty, ſhould ever patiently ſubmit to theſe enormous grievances, and accordingly we find our brethren and fellow-ſubjects in moſt of the colonies are deliberating and reſolving upon ſuch meaſures, as are thought to be moſt likely to recover our loſt rights and privileges.—Shall the people of this large and wealthy county, heretofore the foremoſt on many occaſions, particularly in the time of the deteſtable Stamp-act, to oppoſe all attempts to deprive them of their perſonal ſecurity and private property, be now inactive and ſilent? Forbid it liberty, let humanity forbid it.

You are therefore moſt earneſtly requeſted to meet together at the Court-Houſe, in the town of New-Caſtle, on Wedneſday, the 29th inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to conſider of the moſt proper mode of procuring relief for our dear countrymen and brethren of Boſton, the redreſſing the before-mentioned grievances, the reſtoring and ſecuring our invaded property and expiring liberties, and eſtabliſhing, on a conſtitutional bottom, the wonted, and by us ſo much deſired, peace, friendſhip and love, between Great-Britain and theſe colonies. It is expected that none, who have a due regard to their country, poſterity or themſelves, will be abſent.

June 17, 1774. A FREEMAN.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the county of Frederick, and Gentlemen practiſing at the bar, held at the town of Wincheſter, the 8th of June, 1774, to conſider of the beſt mode to be fallen upon to ſecure their liberties and properties, and alſo to prevent the dangerous tendency of an act of Parliament, paſſed in the fourteenth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, intituled, An act to diſcontinue in ſuch manner and for ſuch time as are therein mentioned, the landing and diſcharging, lading and ſhipping of goods, wares and merchandize at the town, and within the harbour of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in North-America, evidently has to invade and deprive us of the ſame.

The Rev. Mr. Charles M. Thruſton being voted Moderator, a Committee of the following gentlemen, viz. the Rev. Charles M. Thruſton, Iſaac Zane, George Rootes, Angus M'Donald, Alexander White, George Johnſon, and Samuel Beall 3d, were appointed to draw up Reſolves ſuitable to the ſame occaſion, who withdrawing for a ſhort time, returned with the following Votes, viz.

VOTED,

1. THAT we will always cheerfully pay due ſubmiſſion to ſuch acts of government as his Majeſty has a right by law to exerciſe over his ſubjects, as ſovereign of the Britiſh dominions, and to ſuch only.

2. That it is the inherent right of Britiſh ſubjects to be governed and taxed by Repreſentatives choſen by themſelves only; and that every act of the Britiſh Parliament, reſpecting the internal policy of North America, is a daring and unconſtitutional invaſion of our ſaid rights and privileges.

3. That the act of Parliament above mentioned is not only in itſelf repugnant to the fundamental laws of natural juſtice, in condemning perſons for a ſuppoſed crime unheard, but alſo a deſpotic exertion of unconſtitutional power, calculated to enſlave a free and loyal people.

4. That the enforcing the execution of the ſaid act of Parliament by a military power, will have a neceſſary tendency to raiſe a civil war, thereby diſſolving that union which has ſo long happily ſubſiſted between the Mother Country and her Colonies; and that we will moſt heartily and unanimouſly concur with our ſuffering brethren of Boſton, and every other part of North-America that may be the immediate victims of tyranny, in promoting all proper meaſures to avert ſuch dreadful calamities, to procure a redreſs of our grievances, and to ſecure our common liberties.

5. It is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that a joint reſolution of all the Colonies to ſtop all importations from Great-Britain, and exportations to it, till the ſaid act be repealed, will prove the ſalvation of North-America and her liberties: On the other hand, if they continue their imports and exports, there is the greateſt reaſon to fear that fraud, power, and the moſt odious oppreſſion, will riſe triumphant over right, juſtice, ſocial happineſs and freedom.

6. That the Eaſt-India Company, thoſe ſervile tools of arbitrary power, have juſtly forfeited the eſteem and regard of all honeſt men; and that the better to manifeſt our abhorrence of ſuch abject compliance with the will of a venal Miniſtry, in miniſtering all in their power an increaſe of the fund of peculation, we will not purchaſe Tea, or any other kind of Eaſt-India commodities, either imported now, or hereafter to be imported, except ſaltpetre, ſpices and medicinal drugs.

7. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that Committees ought to be appointed for the purpoſe of effecting a general aſſociation, that the ſame meaſures may be purſued through the whole continent: That the Committees ought to correſpond with each other, and to meet at ſuch places and times as ſhall be agreed on, in order to form ſuch general aſſociation, and that when the ſame ſhall be formed and agreed on by the ſeveral Committees, we will ſtrictly adhere thereto; and till the general ſenſe of the continent ſhall be known, we do pledge ourſelves to each other and to our country, that we will inviolably adhere to the votes of this day.

8. That Charles M. Thruſton, Iſaac Zane, Angus M'Donald, Samuel Beall 3d, Alexander White, and George Rootes, be appointed a Committee for the purpoſe aforeſaid; and that they, or any three of them, are hereby fully impowered to act.

Which being read, were unanimouſly aſſented to and ſubſcribed.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Eſſex, in the province of New-Jerſey, at Newark, in the ſaid county, on Saturday, the 11th June, 1774.

THIS meeting taking into ſerious conſideration ſome late alarming meaſures, adopted by the Britiſh Parliament, for depriving his Majeſty's American ſubjects of their undoubted and conſtitutional rights and privileges; and particularly, the act for blockading the port of Boſton, which appears to them pregnant with the moſt dangerous conſequences to all his Majeſty's dominions in America, do unanimouſly reſolve and agree,

1. That under the enjoyment of our conſtitutional privileges and immunities, we will ever cheerfully render all due obedience to the Crown of Great-Britain, as well as full faith and allegiance to his moſt gracious Majeſty King George the Third; and do eſteem a firm dependance on the mother country eſſential to our political ſecurity and happineſs.

2. That the late act of Parliament relative to Boſton, which ſo abſolutely deſtroys every idea of ſafety and confidence, appears to us big with the moſt dangerous and alarming conſequences; eſpecially, as ſubverſive of that very dependance, which we would earneſtly wiſh to continue, as our beſt ſafeguard and protection; and that we conceive, every well-wiſher to Great-Britain and her colonies is now loudly called upon to exert his utmoſt abilities, in promoting every loyal and prudential meaſure towards obtaining a repeal of the ſaid act of Parliament, and all others ſubverſive of the undoubted rights and liberties of his Majeſty's American ſubjects.

3. That it is our unanimous opinion, that it would conduce to the reſtoration of the liberties of America, ſhould the colonies enter into a joint agreement not to purchaſe or uſe any articles of Britiſh manufactory; and eſpecially any commodities imported from the Eaſt-Indies, under ſuch reſtrictions as may be agreed upon by a general congreſs of the ſaid colonies hereafter to be appointed.

4. That this county will moſt readily and cheerfully join their brethren of the other counties in this province, in promoting ſuch congreſs of deputies, to be ſent from each of the colonies, in order to form a general plan of union, ſo that the meaſures to be purſued for the important ends in view may be uniform and firm; to which plan, when concluded upon, we do agree faithfully to adhere. And do now declare ourſelves ready to ſend a committee to meet with thoſe from the other counties, at ſuch time and place as by them may be agreed upon, in order to elect proper perſons to repreſent this province in the ſaid general congreſs.

5. That the freeholders and inhabitants of the other counties in this province, be requeſted ſpeedily to convene themſelves together, to conſider the preſent diſtreſſing ſtate of our public affairs, and to correſpond and conſult with ſuch other committees as may be appointed, as well as with our committee, who are hereby directed to correſpond and conſult with ſuch other committees, as alſo with thoſe of any other province; and particularly, to meet with the ſaid county committees, in order to nominate and appoint deputies to repreſent this province in general congreſs.

6. We do hereby unanimouſly requeſt the following gentlemen to accept of that truſt; and accordingly do appoint them our committee for the purpoſes aforeſaid, viz. Stephen Crane, Henry Garriſte, Joſeph Riggs, William Livingſton, William P. Smith, John De Hart, John Chetwood, Iſaac Ogden, and Elias Boudinot, Eſquires.

The following is the concluſion of an Addreſs ſent by the Boſton Committee to the people of every town in the Government, with a paper which they are to ſign.

THERE is but one way that we can conceive of, to prevent what is to be deprecated by all good men, and ought by all poſſible means to be prevented, viz. The horrors that muſt follow an open rupture between Great-Britain and her colonies, or, on our part, a ſubjection to abſolute ſlavery: And that is by affecting the trade and intereſt of Great-Britain ſo deeply, as ſhall induce her to withdraw her oppreſſive hand. There can be no doubt of our ſucceeding to the utmoſt of our wiſhes, if we univerſally come into a ſolemn league not to import goods from Great-Britain, and not to buy any goods that ſhall hereafter be imported from thence, until our grievances ſhall be redreſſed. To theſe, or even to the leaſt of theſe ſhameful impoſitions, we truſt in God, our countrymen never will ſubmit.

We have received ſuch aſſurances from our brethren in every part of the province, of their readineſs to adopt ſuch meaſures as may be likely to ſave our country, that we have not the leaſt doubt of an almoſt univerſal agreement for this purpoſe; in confidence of this, we have drawn up a form of a covenant to be ſubſcribed by all adult perſons of both ſexes, which we have ſent to every town in the province; and that we might not give our enemies time to counteract us, we have endeavoured that every town ſhould be furniſhed with a copy on or before the 14th day of this month, and we earneſtly deſire that you would uſe your utmoſt endeavours, that the ſubſcription paper may be filled up as ſoon as poſſible, that ſo they who are in expectation of overthrowing our liberties may be diſcouraged from proſecuting their wicked deſigns; as we look upon this the laſt and only method of preſerving our land from ſlavery without drenching it in blood; may God proſper every undertaking which tends to the ſalvation of his people. We are, &c.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Committee of
Correſpondence for Boſton,
WILLIAM COOPER, Clerk.

WE the ſubſcribers, inhabitants of the town of having taken into our ſerious conſideration the precarious ſtate of the liberties of North-America, and more eſpecially the preſent diſtreſſed condition of this inſulted Province, embarraſſed as it is by ſeveral acts of the Britiſh Parliament, tending to the entire ſubverſion of our natural and charter rights; among which is the act for blocking up the harbour of Boſton: And being fully ſenſible of our indiſpenſible duty to lay hold on every means in our power to preſerve and recover the much injured conſtitution of our country, and conſcious at the ſame time of no alternative between the horrors of ſlavery, or the carnage and deſolation of a civil war, but a ſuſpenſion of all commercial intercourſe with the iſland of Great-Britain, Do, in the preſence of God, ſolemnly and in good faith, covenant and engage with each other, 1ſt, That from henceforth we will ſuſpend all commercial intercourſe with the ſaid iſland of Great-Britain, until the ſaid act for blocking up the ſaid harbour be repealed, and a full reſtoration of our charter rights be obtained. And,

2dly, That there may be the leſs temptation to others to continue in the ſaid, now dangerous, commerce, we do in like manner ſolemnly covenant that we will not buy, purchaſe or conſume, or ſuffer any perſon, by, for or under us to purchaſe or conſume, in any manner whatever, any goods, wares or merchandize, which ſhall arrive in America from Great-Britain aforeſaid, from and after the laſt day of Auguſt next enſuing. And in order, as much as in us lies, to prevent our being interrupted and defeated in this only peaceable meaſure, entered into for the preſervation and recovery of our rights, we agree to break off all trade, commerce and dealings whatever with all perſons, who, prefering their own private intereſt to the ſalvation of their now periſhing country, ſhall ſtill continue to import goods from Great-Britain, or ſhall purchaſe of thoſe who do import, and never to renew any commerce or trade with them.

And, Whereas the promoting of induſtry, œconomy, arts and manufactures among ourſelves is of the laſt importance to the civil and religious welfare of a community, we engage,

3dly, That from and after the firſt day of October next enſuing we will not, by ourſelves, or any for, by or under us, purchaſe or uſe any goods, wares, manufactures or merchandize, whenſoever or howſoever imported from Great-Britain, until the harbour of Boſton ſhall be opened, and our charter rights reſtored.

And, Laſtly, As a refuſal to come into any agreement which promiſes the deliverance of our country from the calamities it now feels, and which, like a torrent, are ruſhing upon it with increaſing violence, muſt evidence a diſpoſition inimical to, or criminally negligent of, the common ſafety: We agree, that after this covenant has been offered to any perſon, and they refuſe to ſign it, we will conſider them in the ſame light as contumacious importers, and withdraw all commercial connections with them for ever, and publiſh their names to the world. Witneſs our hands, June 1774.

TWO Pieces of beſt white SATTINS; black, buff, and white Silk Breeches Patterns; white Silk Serge, for Linings of Gentlemens Summer Clothes; embroidered, ſpangled, Baſket, and Death Head Buttons; black, buff, and drab coloured Worſted Breeches Pieces; very fine white Ruſſia Drillings; together with a genteel Aſſortment of ſuperfine Cloths and Trimmings, imported this Spring, by

PETER STRETCH,

Are to be ſold, at his Store, on the North Side of Walnut-ſtreet, a few Doors below Second-ſtreet, directly oppoſite the Prothonotary's Office, in any Quantity from a Piece to a Yard.